FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ASSESSMENTS OF U.S.-USSR SPACE TALKS EXCHANGE

Unexpected, Unconditional Yes

LD061229 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 6 Jul 84

[By Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Moscow, July 6 (TANJUG) -- It is considered in Moscow that only more serious preparations for the Vienna talks on the demilitarization of space will show Washington's true intentions and the Ronald Reagan administration's readiness to renounc the realization of its numerous programmes aimed at transforming space into a testing range for anti-missile and anti-satellite weapons.

Well-informed Western circles in Moscow claim, and local sources do not deny, that "the half-way line on the road to the Vienna talks has already been passed". After long ago, as stated, "open talks" with U.S. State Secretary George Shultz and President Reagan, Soviet Ambassador to the U.S. Anatoliy Dobrynin brought Moscow a "special message" from the White House to the Kremlin.

This version of the U.S. reaction to the Soviet offer has not yet been published here. Wetern circles have, however, launched a version here, according to which the United States has agreed not to stipulate any conditions, to pronounce a moratorium on the realization of its military space programmes and to "carry out technical preparations" by diplomatic channels for the start of the negotiations.

The "unconditional U.S. yes" tp the Moscow initiative is an unexpected decision by the Washington administration which has prompted unofficial domestic sources here to ask whether Reagan's move is not merely an election stunt without any obligations whatever since talks can be held and compromises avoided.

This is a trap which official Moscow wishes to avoid and will probably seek such preparations for the Vienna talks in which detailed platforms would be made known in advance.

The stated estimate is also held by Western circles here which, however, are unable to comprehend the background to the latest Moscow initiative. According to one version, the Kremlin initiated the negotiations since the present U.S. Administration has already secured its re-election, and a second claim that Moscow has simply "been taken unawares' since it expected that its proposal would be rejected again.

Thawing Ice for Missile Parley

LD081757 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, July 8 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has ordered services in charge these days to start serious preparations for negotiations with the Soviet Union on preventing any militarization of outer space that should begin in Vienna next September. After hesitating for some time, the Reagan administration has accepted the Soviet initiative for negotiations on antisatellite weapons, it has been learned here.

Reagan also ordered that preparations be made as well for a possible resumption of negotiations on limits to ballistic and medium-range missiles, it was learned from the same sources. The Soviet Union quitted those negotiations last autumn in protest again the deployment of U.S.-made missiles in Western Europe.

The Vienna talks on preventing any militarization of outer space might "thaw the ice" and open prospects for a resumption of such negotiations as well, it is expected in the Reagan administration circles.

U.S. Links Space, START

AU061338 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jul 84 p 2

[Ferenc Varnai article: "Unconditionally?"]

[Text] Throughout the world, the peoples desirous of peace and tranquillity hope that substantive talks that will disperse the dark clouds of the international firmament will take place between the Soviet Union and the United States as soon as possible.

U.S. leaders say that they are prepared to have talks "without conditions" with representatives of the Soviet Union. Well, let us see how we really stand with this "unconditional" claim.

At the end of last week, the Soviet Government proposed to the U.S. Government that they should begin bilateral negotiations in September on the prevention of a militarization of space, including the mutual and complete relinquishment of antisatellite systems. Robert McFarlane, the U.S. President's chief national security adviser, made the answer known at an improvised press conference on the very same day: The Washington administration is prepared unconditionally to meet with representatives of the Soviet Union in September.

Subsequently, it has gradually emerged that "unconditional" is to be interpreted to apply to September at the most, that they are making talks on banning space armament very much subject to conditions, to a resumption of the interrupted -- because of the beginning of the U.S. deployments -- negotiations on strategic and intermediate-range missiles and their resumption, at that, without the United States rescinding the measures that deprived the Geneva talks of their substance. It has also come to light that, instead of substantive negotiations, they have only a "preparatory forum" in mind. They have not even reacted to the Soviet proposal concerning a mutual moratorium on testing and deploying space weapons, unless we regard as such Secretary of Defense Weinberger's statement yesterday that the United States must continue its preparations for a war in space. And a White House official even added to this: The United States is against a prohibition of antisatellite weapons, because -- as he said -- such an agreement cannot be verified. That is, the point of the matter is much rather an appearance of willingness to negotiate than an intention substantively to negotiate.

As the U.S. magazine TIME says: "Reagan's milder line is meant not so much for Moscow but rather for the U.S. voters because, if the U.S. President is politically vulnerable somewhere, then it is in the matter of the present relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, which is cooler than at any time since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis." According to Tip O'Neill, congressional Democratic Party leader "Reagan has built a wall around himself and thrown out his curses from behind it. Now he wants to hold out his hand through a crack in the wall."

However, not only curses are involved. At the end of last year, the Pentagon began the deployment of missiles, aimed at upsetting the military balance of power in Western Europe. A military budget of $291 billion was pushed through for that year, which exceeds any previous expenditure with respect to both nuclear and conventional weapons. The MX missile program, serving a first-strike capability, has been endorsed. Preparations have been initiated for space warfare, which is fraught with unprecedentedly great dangers: $26 billion have been allotted to this for research and practical activity for the next 5 years. And these are only a few of the facts; and could continue to list them at length.

The U.S. answer to the latest Soviet proposal is an additional contribution to this picture. In order to create a new opportunity for new negotiations, the Soviet Union has made an initiative of great significance. And the essence of the reply is that it should be linked up with the bogged-down talks. Pertinent to this also is what Konstantin Chernenko has put as follows: "In politics, we believe only in deeds and not in words. When the reduction of armaments is discussed, then it should be a truly mutual reduction of armaments, and when it is the liquidation of nuclear weapons, then both sides should truly liquidate these weapons. If the United States and NATO show a willingness to do this, then the matter will not depend on us."

Evasive U.S. Intentions

LD070743 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Here is Ilona Baranyai's report from Moscow:

The Soviet Government today repeated its proposal for USSR-U.S. negotiations on the prevention of the militarization of space. The TASS statement on the subject reminds us that Moscow proposed to the U.S. Government on 29 June that an agreement be negotiated to ban and destroy all space weapons, including the antisatellite and missile-intercepting systems and the equipment stationed on land, in the air, or on the sea that can be used against objects in space.

In its reply, Washington urged the inclusion of the strategic and the European nuclear weapons in the negotiations. Since the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. missiles has made the continutation of the talks on the limitations impossible, the coupling of the two subjects suggests that the U.S. Administration intends to evade this latest Soviet proposal, as well as the other proposal that, with the start of negotiations, testing and deployment of space weapons be halted.

The spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department had a press conference explaining this newest TASS statement to journalists. He said that the reply by Washington is being interpreted in several ways throughout the world, both by official personalities and by newspapers, but Moscow has only one answer, the one that contains the coupling of the nuclear questions, which were at a dead end, and the new, concrete proposal for negotiations. He mentioned that the Soviet Union has also initiated a discussion in the United Nations of a ban on space weapons. In addition to this, it has unilaterally declared a moratorium on the deployment of space weapons for as long as all other countries refrain from deploying weapons in space. There has been no reply to the proposal for a moratorium from Washington. Replying to a question, Lomeyko added that it is clear that the TASS statement means that when negotiations begin the United States will not be able to test antisatellite weapons for a few months

The U.S. leadership stated that it was willing to send its representatives to Vienna. But as to what subjects would be discussed, that was not so important. The Soviet position is that before the proposed talks between the two delegations in September, the agenda must be agreed upon, that is, the prevention of weapons in space. The Soviet Government expects a favorable answer to this, emphasizes the TASS statement.

Contradictory U.S. Behavior

LD071741 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The difficulties and the advantages of the possible space weapons limitation negotiations have been emphasized by the American secretary of state.

He even added that it would be nearly impossible to check whether the agreement is kept. The secretary of state's words will hardly reassure the Soviet Government.

In Moscow yesterday it was again pointed out that negotiations on the limitation of satellite-intercepting weapons are necessary in any case but, as it was emphasized, only this topic, and no other, can be discussed at possible future talks. Secretary of State Shultz, on the other hand, in his press statement today again hinted that Washington would like to couple the question of space weapons with that of medium-range and intercontinental missiles. The contradictory nature of American behavior is indicated by the fact that also today Reagan's spokesman stated that the United States accepts without any precondition the Soviet proposal for negotiation.

Election Considerations

LD071923 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1505 GMT 7 Jul 84

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] Let us talk about foreign politics. Intentions and inclinations -- the question appeared and is appearing now also at the forefront of our news: Will bilateral USSR-U.S. discussions connected with the prevention of space armament be held, will they be allowed to begin -- discussions which, according to the official Soviet stand, are not to be linked with the discussion of other armament issues? Istvan Kulcsar's interview deals not with predictions but with the chances for discussions:

[Kulcsar] Let me begin at the end: In the middle of the week Anatoliy Dobrynin, the USSR's now almost legendary ambassador to Washington, who has held this position for 23 years, went home to Moscow for a vacation. Prior to his departure President Reagan and State Secretary Shultz held separate discussions with him. According to U.S. sources, Dobrynin took President Reagan's personal letter to President Chernenko. In the meantime, for exactly 1 week now, the Soviet and U.S. sides have been exchanging official and semiofficial statements about the possible start of bilateral talks to ban space armament. Will there be such talks or not? I know that Pal Csillag, retired director of the UN Secretariat's disarmament office, is not a fortune-teller, but let me ask him, nevertheless.

[Csillag] There might be such discussions. Whether there will be, I think very few of us would dare to predict for the time being.

[Kulcsar] The original Soviet proposal said that the discussion would have to be started in Vienna in September. The United States gave a, let us say, ambiguous response to this, which the TASS statement, the semiofficial Soveit statement, described as totally unacceptable. Why?

[Csillag] First of all, because the Americans do not make any secret of the fact -- both officially and, even less, through the various leaks -- that they want to link the talks with issues that are unacceptable to the USSR.

[Kulcsar] Well, this is not entirely unequivocal; the U.S. counterproposals did not make clear whether simultaneously with the banning of space armament there should also be discussion about the resumption of talks on medium-range weapons, or whether there should be discussions about the medium-range weapons themselves. It was not clear.

[Csillag] Indeed, it was not clear. However, if we imagine a negotiating situation in which one side raises issues considered unpleasant or undesirable to the other side, then obviously we can also imagine that such a step would influence the prospects of the discussions.

[Kulcsar] Let me go on, still from the viewpoint of the U.S. side. According to Defense Secretary Weinberger, the United States is willing to talk with the USSR without preconditions.

[Csillag] I feel this to be a question of semantics.

[Kulcsar] In other words, a question of interpretation. Why?

[Csillag] I consider it to be a question of interpretation because in the process of discussion each side in the last resort behaves in the way that it considers appropriate from the point of view of its objectives. If, in the process of the discussions, issues are raised that do not help but on the contrary may undermine the outcome of the discussions, then it is quite without significance whether this is done as a precondition or from any other consideration.

[Kulcsar] Let us add that simultaneously, more or less simultaneously, with this particular statement, Weinberger gave an interview to a U.S. weekly in which he spoke precisely about the way in which space armament should be conducted so that, according to them, they would catch up with the USSR in this area.

[Csillag] That is so, and no one can have any doubts whatever about the United State's intentions in this area. It is clear that the U.S. Government's next steps, or steps in progress, are very strongly influenced by election considerations.

[Kulcsar] In other words, translated into the language of everyday politics, Reagan simply wants to win over voters by demonstrating his readiness for conciliation or discussion. Now, if we look at the matter from the other side, from the viewpoint of the USSR, of the USSR's willingness to discuss, could the fact that elections are being held in the United States this year have any significance?

[Csillag] The USSR's willingness to discuss and its special interest in this issue have been well-known for many, many years. This was not the first proposal for discussions, and there is no reason to assume that the USSR does not seriously intend to discuss. It is natural that the USSR is also taking into account the worldwide political fluctuations caused by a U.S. presidential election.

Shultz' Pessimism

LD071747 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] U.S. State Secretary Shultz made a pessimistic statement about the prospects of a Soviet-U.S. talks on space weapons. Like other Washington government officials, he also stressed that the United States is ready for dialogue; however, on account of the differences in views on control issues, he said, an agreement will be difficult. At the same time Shultz repeated the previous stand that the United States wants to discuss, together with space weapons, the strategic weapon systems as well as medium-range nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department evaded the same question and said merely that Washington wishes to continue to prepare for eventual talks through diplomatic channels. The U.S. papers note indications are that the United States is leaving out of consideration the USSR's proposal that simultaneously with the talks on satellite-destroying weapons, they should introduce a ban on the testing of such weapons.

Washington is planning a further test in November with a satellite deterrent missile weapon and for the time being has not said whether it would put off an eventual testing.

Moratorium Proposal Ignored

LD071928 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, July 7 (MTI) -- MTI's correspondent Csaba Kis reports: The United States seems to be ignoring the Soviet proposal concerning a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons, simultaneously with the start of talks on banning such weapons. Official U.S. comments on the Soviet negotiation proposals do not contain any reference to this question and no statement has been made to indicate whether Washington sticks to its plan to test such a weapon late autumn. As it is to be recalled, an anti-satellite missile launched from an aircraft has been tried recently and a new experiment is planned for November which includes also the elimination of a space target presumed to be a satellite. This plan in incompatible with the talks. The Soviet Union proposed September as the date to begin talks on the question of anti-satellite weapons. If the American test is carried out subsequently, it means that Washington is reluctant to impose a moratorium on these weapons for the duration of the talks.

COMMENTS ON SOTCKHOLM CONFERENCE, SECOND SESSION

No Visibile Political Results

LD061623 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Stockholm, July 6 -- "In spite of the fact that the outcome of the 2nd session of the Stockholm conference made some slight progress possible, the debates have not led to visible political results of that progress," said Poland's permanent representative at the Stockholm conference, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski in a statement for PAP Scandinavian correspondent.

"These results are possible in the near future. Of particular significance in this respect will be the state of East-West relations and other disarmament negotiations," he added.

"To achieve progress in negotiations it is necessary that all participants fully observe the principle of equal security. The stand taken by the United States and some other NATO states is not in accordance with that principle. With consensus, there can be no, and there will be no unilateral advantages which those states seem to still seek," said Ambassador Konarski.

The Polish representative also noted that an attempt was made at the session's final stage to set up a working structure which would make concrete negotiations possible. "Poland's proposal of last May 11, aimed at that goal, greatly contributed to this," said he.

Chasm Fails To Narrow

LD062217 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The start of American-Soviet talks intended to ban space wars is more than doubtful. In Stockholm, meanwhile, the 35-power Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has been taking place for a few days less than half a year. Let us be frank and admit: If the diplomats were to be paid on the basis of results, then they would travel home for their summer vacations with empty pockets.

Since the stances were expounded, the consultation in Stockholm has not progressed a great deal. Now, with the conclusion of the second round of negotiations, the picture, somewhat simplified, is as follows: The socialist countries want primarily to deal with the reununciation of force and first-use of nuclear weapons. The NATO powers, however, focus on technical issues, which are not unnecessary but undoubtedly are of less importance, such as, for example, the preliminary announcement of military exercises and troop movements.

In the round of negotiations which has just ended the chasm between the views has hardly narrowed.

No Consensus on Measures

AU061937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 6/7/1984 -- a newsletter from Stockholm by Radu Bogdan at the conclusion of this year's second session of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe, reads:

The four documents on the conference's table at this session include the one presented by Romania as early as January. Along the nine weeks the process intensified of clarification of the participant states' position vis-a-vis the 38 concrete proposals of measures of confidence and security presented for negotiation and endorsement by the Stockholm forum. During the debates, all participant states acknowledged the necessity to ensure equal treatment in negotiations for all proposals presented. A step ahead was marked at the same time as most of the states emphasized the importance of the seeking out at the Stockholm conference of new ways of further strengthening the states' obligation not to resort to force or threat with force in their mutual relationships and in general in international relations. The debates within the session proceeded in a constructive, non-polemic atmosphere. Despite intense efforts deployed by numerous small and medium-sized states, neutral and non-aligned ones, in which Romania actively participated, for the development of a working structure that should allow a fast passage to the negotiation and endorsement of the proposed confidence and security building measures, a consensus could not be achieved in this respect. This is to be a priority task when conference resumed proceedings on September 11, 1984.

Perez de Cuellar Speaks

LD062028 Prague CTK in English 1827 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Stockholm July 6 (CTK) -- The second session of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe ended here today. The closing session was addressed by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

He underlined the political importance of the conference which can play a great role in strengthening security and enhancing confidence in Europe and the world. Positive results achieved at the conference could facilitate progress in disarmament, Perez de Cuellar said.

He also spoke of the importance of the ban on nuclear weapons tests and chemical weapons, and prevention of militarization of outer space, and pointed out that the funds released by cuts in military budgets could be used for social progress and development.

BORDER ACTIONS IN FRENCH INCIDENT JUSTIFIED

AU071349 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 7 Jul 84

["An Unjustifiable Noise" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 7 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which says:

As it has been reported, on June 18 this year, an unidentified motorboat with three persons on board violated the interior territorial waters of the PSR of Albania twice within a day and stayed, for some time, very few meters off the seashores in the zone of Vrine, Sarande District. In the second time, one of the persons landed. According to all rules, our border guards signalled the violators to stop in order to identify them, but the unknown persons disregarded the appeal. Then, the border patrol was forced to fire warning shots, while the violators, including the person that had landed, left fastly the Albanian seashore.

Five days after the event, we learnt through the foreign press that the body of the French citizen, Jean-Marie Masselin, was found by Greek sailors near the shores of the Island of Corfu.

Much was written in the French press about the event, and in spite of our clear explanations, there were great distortions of the facts and unjust attacks against Albania, to which the murdering of Masselin was attributed. But now when the uncontrolled emotions and the outrageous passions on them were cooled to some extent, we can consider coolheadedly the event and explain who bears the direct or indirect responsibility for what happened.

The crew of the motorboat entered and stayed in our territorial waters fully aware of the place it was in, as well as completely conscious that through this action, it not only had broken the rules and laws of our country, but the international ones too. The actions of the persons on board of the motorboat were entirely impermissible. It is also a fact that they did not respond to the demand of our border guards to be identified and explain their position. All these show that Albanians were totally right.

But the French press wants to ignore this point of the matter, the violation of the border of Albania and the disregard of the rules abided by in the state borders of each country. It prefers to attack and denigrate our country. The self-styled serious newspapers, deal with vile insults and offences instead of treating the question without prejudices and realising that our border guards have carried out their duty.

The duty of border guards, not only of our border guards, but of any other country, is to stop, control and identify the violators of the border, which they are charged to defend. Other times too, in different circumstances, the Albanian territorial waters have been violated by sailing-vessels and persons of foreign countries and the matters have always been explained with coolheadedness and justice. They have stopped and when it is explained that the border has been wrongly violated, they have gone back the way they have come.

Some organs of the French press have considered as an antiFrench action the incident of June 18. But the Albanian gaurds did not know what were the border violators, whether they were French, Greek, Russian or persons sent by the son of the former King Zog.

The motorboat too had no sign showing that it was French. The French citizens themselves who came in the Albanian shores have made many statements, granted interviews and spoken over television. But no one has said that they were introduced as Frenchmen before the Albanian border guards or were recognised as such by our border guards. For the Albanian authorities their identity remained unknown until it was made known by the foreign press that they were French.

Hence, the Albanian stand is clear. Unclear are those written in these organs of the French press, just like the dark aims of those who incite them to attack Albania. Those reporters who accuse us of being savage, murderers etc, blow up the question in the interest of those who want to wedge in splits in the good French Albanian friendship and relations. They play the game of those who might have provoked the incident.

We say this because there are a lot of suspicious things about the event. Why should the motorboat come twice within the same day and in the same place? The French press has written that the three Frenchmen were brought in the Albanian waters by a Greek fishing-boat and that its captain, since they were in the port, had told them not to go because the Albanians do not allow their territorial waters be violated. Then, why did they enter our waters when they were warned? Why did one of the persons in the motorboat land and when he was detected by the border guards he sped away towards his friends? We learn from the French press that another ship, unknown for us, observed the movements of the motorboat heading for the Albanian seashore. What was the mission of this ship? Different versions are given by the foreign press on the actions of the French national Masselin and his clothes? Some write that he landed from the motorboat and was caught by the Albanian border guards, some others say that he did not land, hence he did not come to the shore and was not caught by the Albanian border guards. Some write that he wore bathing trunks and a white vest, others underline that the killed person was found in underwater swimming set. Once it was said that he was found dead by a strike in the head, another time it was said that he has been killed by a bullet. All these cannot but arise the doubt that something is hidden behind the mission of the motorboat and the persons on its board. We have said all that we knew and have not kept anything secret. We have neither arrested nor killed anyone. We know nothing that has happened with the motorboat and its men after they left our seashore.

We believe that the world public opinion apprehend justly the truth on the event that occurred in our southern coast and is not influenced by the ill-willing speculations of a certain newspaper. Our friendship with the French people and our friendly relations with France, which have always kept developing and enriching, cannot be impaired by an uncontrolled incident.

FILIPOV CONTINUES TOUR OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Toasts Ghana's Obeng

AU031652 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jun 84 p 5

[Report on toast by Grisha Filipov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, at 29 June official dinner given in Accra in his honor by Paul Victor Obeng, coordinating secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana]

[Text] In his toast Comrade Grisha Filipov most cordially and warmly greeted the participants on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He expressed the deep respect of the Bulgarian people toward the Ghanaian people and their struggle for political and economic independence, as well as toward their remarkable successes in reconstructing the Republic of Ghana.

The relations between the Bulgarian and Ghanaian peoples are traditional and are developing successfully. The foundations of our countries' cooperation were laid by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Dr Kwame Nkrumah more than 20 years ago, Comrade Grisha Filipov pointed out.

He dwelt on Bulgaria's successes during the 40 years of socialist construction.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers pointed out that at the beginning of the eighties the international sitaution became exacerbated because of imperialism. U.S. imperialism is striving to violate the military balance. However, no sober-thinking person can assume that those plans are aimed only against us, the socialist countries. They are directed against peoples in all continents, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation said.

Today the struggle for peace is a general cause because life on the planet must be saved. We highly evaluate the contribution of the Republic of Ghana to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid, Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed. The Provisional National Defense Council led by Comrade Rawlings is confidently leading the country along the road of progress for the further prosperity of the Republic of Ghana.

We fully approve the policy of active good-neighborly relations conducted by the Republic of Ghana and highly value its contribution to strengthening the OAU and to preserving its anti-imperialist and anticolonial character.

During the present constructive talks and meetings we found out that our positions on the main problems of our time are identical or similar, the chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed. Proof of this is our intention to continue our search for ways to develop and enrich mutually beneficial bilateral relations and broad cooperation. Once again I would like to express our firm conviction that our visit to your country will contribute to further developing cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Ghana, Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed in conclusion.

Communique on Ghanaian Visit

AU041501 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

["Joint Communique on the Official and Friendly Visit of Grisha Filipov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Republic of Ghana"]

[Text] At the invitation of Paul Victor Obeng, coordinating secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and a Bulgarian governmental delegation made an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Ghana on 28-29 June 1984.

Grisha Filipov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, laid a wreath at the monument at Revolution Square.

Grisha Filipov was received by Captain Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Grisha Filipov and the officials accompanying him visited economic sites, historical and cultural landmarks, and were briefed on the achievements of the Ghanaian people in the struggle to strengthen their national independence and the successes of the 31 December revolution.

Everywhere the Bulgarian guests were rendered cordial hospitality, which is an expression of the friendly feelings, cooperation, and solidarity between the two countries' peoples.

Grisha Filipov and Paul Victor Obeng had talks on matters pertaining to the development of bilateral cooperation, and on some topical international problems.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of confidence and friendship, were attended on the Bulgarian side by: Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Toncho Chakurov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kiril Malinov, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council; Asen Velkov, chief of the cabinet of the chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kostadin Gyaurov, Bulgarian ambassador to Ghana; and others.

The following officials took part in the talks on the Ghanaian side: Captain Kojo Tsikata, special advisor to the Provisional National Defense Council; Kofi Djin, secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council for internal affairs and acting secretary for foreign affairs; John Ndeburger, secretary of agriculture; Ato Ahwoi, secretary for trade; and others.

During their talks Comrades Grisha Filipov and Paul Victor Obeng briefed each other on the internal situation of their countries and made a detailed review of the state of bilateral relations and prospects of their future expansion and strengthening.

Comrade Paul Victor Obeng briefed Comrade Grisha Filipov on the efforts of the Provisional National Defense Council and the Government of the Republic of Ghana in the struggle for achieving real political and economic independence and on the decisive measures adopted by the Provisional National Defense Council for developing and strengthening the progressive socioeconomic transformations in the interest of the broad people's masses.

Comrade Grisha Filipov briefed the Ghanaian delegation on the achievements of the Bulgarian people in putting into effect the BCP April line and in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on further constructing the developed socialist society in Bulgaria and the tasks set by the BCP National Conference, as well as on the consistent and peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for strengthening peace and security in the world and decreasing international tension.

Comrade Paul Victor Obeng highly evaluated the great achievements of the Bulgarian people achieved under the BCP leadership in constructing the developed socialist society, and wished new and even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the March 1984 BCP National Conference.

Comrade Grisha Filipov highly evaluated the successes of the Ghanaian people, achieved under the leadership of the Provisional National Defense Council, in the progressive, political, and socioeconomic transformation, and of the efforts which are being made to lead to the country out of its severe economic crisis.

He stressed the role of the Republic of Ghana and its contribution to the struggle of the African peoples, conducted by the OAU, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of the traditionally good and friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Ghanaian peoples.

At the same time they stressed their confidence that the relations between Bulgaria and Ghana in the political, economic, and cultural areas will mark a new and higher stage of their development in the future, and pointed out their willingness to direct their efforts toward the further strengthening and developing of their relations.

The two sides expressed readiness to actively cooperate in further developing cooperation in the areas of politics, economy, and culture through regular meetings, consultations, and exchanges of delegations. In this context they noted with satisfaction the active relations and cooperation between the trade union and other public organizations of the two countries.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Paul Victor Obeng reviewed in detail the state of the economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Ghana. They expressed satisfaction with the results which have been achieved and at the same time discovered that there are many unutilized possibilities in this area.

They stressed the necessity of further expanding and strengthening mutual economic cooperation and underlined the great significance of implementing the decisions of the second session of the joint Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and the preparations for the third session in Sofia. In this context the sides agreed to determine the priority areas of economic development by marking the areas of economic cooperation.

The forthcoming session of the Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation will deal with those matters. The Bulgarian side agreed to redirect the unused Bulgarian credits to areas which will be determined jointly by the sides. The production achieved as a result of this is to be used jointly by the two countries.

The following documents were signed during the visit:

a protocol on the talks conducted for developing trade-economic and scientific-technological cooperation;

an agreement on granting visas more easily;

an agreement on cooperation between Bulgarian radio and television and Ghanaian radio and television.

The two leaders reviewed the topical problems of the international situation and found that their views are the same or similar on many of them. They expressed deep concern with the constant deterioration of the international situation. They stressed that detente is being undermined and the danger of a nuclear war with catastrophic consequences for mankind is increasing. They stated that the attempts of the imperialist forces to achieve military superiority and independence seriously threaten international peace and security.

The two sides agreed that the most important issue now facing mankind is the prevention of a nuclear war.

The Ghanaian side showed understanding for the USSR declaration of 24 November 1983 and toward the responsive measures on preserving the military balance in Europe announced by the Governments of the USSR, the GDR, and the CSSR, as well as toward the proposals of the socialist countries included in the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states; the Moscow declaration of leading party and state figures of seven socialist countries of June 1983, and the 7 May 1984 appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO member-states. All these documents aim at improving the prospects of preserving world peace.

The two governmental leaders expressed their countries' determination together with all peace-loving countries throughout the world to make their contribution to removing the arms race, including the arms race in space, and to disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

It was stressed that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe can make a significant contribution to strengthening European and world security if all participants in the conference show a constructive approach and reach an agreement on combining steps of a political and international character with measures of a military character, while strictly observing the principles of equality and equal security.

The two sides underlined their principled course for liquidating the existing and preventing the emergence of new hotbeds of war and armed conflicts in the world. They noted the role of imperialism for the emergence of such conflicts.

The Ghanaian side supported the active, consistent, and constructive peace-loving foreig policy of Bulgaria aimed at strengthening the good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and at strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world. Ghana supported the initiatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the peaceful solution of the Cypriot issue, a solution which can guarantee the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, nubility, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, respect the interests of the Cypriot Greeks and Turks, result in the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and remove all military bases on the island.

The two sides reviewed in detail the situation in Africa. They noted with satisfaction that the majority of the peoples on the continent have removed the yoke of colonialism and begun their progress along the road of independent development thanks to their selfless struggle and the support of the world progressive forces. The two sides noted with satisfaction the constantly increasing role of the African countries in the international arena. At the same time they noted with alarm the intensification of the military and political interference of imperialism in the internal affairs of the independent African states, declaring whole regions as "spheres of their vital interests." The two sides decisively rejected the attempts to turn Africa into an area of global political and military confrontation.

They confirmed their support for turning the African Continent into a nuclear-free zone and for the triumph of the atmosphere of good-neighborliness and understanding on the basis of strictly observing the principles of the United Nations and the OAU.

The two leaders stressed that on the agenda now is the issue of liquidating the last remnants of colonialism and racism on the continent. They again declared that it is necessary to put an end to the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa [RSA], and expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and national independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] -- its only legal representative.

The two sides stressed that the Namibian problem can be justly solved only if all UN decisions on this matter are promptly implemented, including Resolutions 435 and 539 of the UN Security Council.

The two sides categorically condemned the racist policy of Pretoria and expressed their unreserved support for the struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress for liquidating the disgraceful system of apartheid and obtaining real freedom and independence.

The two sides sharply condemned the aggressive acts of the RSA against the People's Republic of Angola and other "frontline" countries. It was stressed that these criminal acts of Pretoria, supported by imperialism, represent a threat for peace not only in Africa, but also in the world. They confirm their support of Angola, Mozambique, and other "frontline" states, and appeal to all countries to render them the necessary help and support. They think that the political and economic pressure applied by the Western imperialist countries and the RSA aims at changing the strategic situation in Africa's southern part in their favor, and at placing this region under their control.

While reviewing the situation in Chad and the Arab Democratic Republic of Sahara, the two sides expressed their support for OAU efforts to solve these problems within the framework of the organization according to its resolutions, without any foreign interference.

The two sides stressed the role of the OAU as an important factor in the struggle of the African peoples for national independence and social progress, and their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. The attempts of the reactionary forces to cause a rift in the organization and thus deviate it from its goal were condemned.

The two sides expressed their concern with the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and from all territories occupied in 1967 and afterward, including the eastern part of Jerusalem.

Bulgaria and Ghana stressed that there can be no just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis without implementing the legal right of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent state.

The two sides stressed the necessity of convening an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO in its capacity as the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine, in order to solve the Middle East problem.

The two sides expressed concern with the escalation of tension in Central America and the Caribbean and with the increase of U.S. military presence in this region. They condemned the U.S. armed aggression against Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and the hostile actions against other countries in the region, and expressed their solidarity with the progressive forces of El Salvador and their efforts to find a solution to the country's problems which corresponds to the national interests without any outside interference.

The sides stressed the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for strengthening international peace and security, understanding, and cooperation among nations,

They expressed their support of reconstructing international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and of the right of every people to dispose by themselves of their natural resources, as well as of removing exploitation and discrimination in international trade imposed by imperialism.

The two sides confirmed their support of the principles incorporated in the UN Charter and expressed their wish to intensify the role of the world organization in strengthening peace, security, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

The two leaders expressed their deep satisfaction with the fact that the official and friendly visit of the Bulgarian state delegation to the Republic of Ghana, as well as the talks which have been conducted and the documents which have been signed, represent an important step in further strengthening and expanding the two countries' relations.

Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed sincere gratitude for the invitation to visit the Republic of Ghana and for the cordial hospitality rendered to him and to the delegation members. He invited Comrade Paul Victor Obeng to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Speech at Luanda Dinner

AU031809 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 84 p 7

[Report on speech by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered at an official dinner given for him by Juliao Mateus Paulo, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and minister of state security, in Luanda on 30 June]

[Text] On behalf of those accompanying me and on my own behalf, please allow me to express genuine gratitude for the cordial welcome accorded to us in Angola, Grisha Filipov said in his toast.

I would like to also express gratitude for the nice and cordial words with which you spoke of the Bulgarian people, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the first leader of our party and state, and our successes in building a developed socialist society, which is an acknowledgement of the foreign political activity of our country. The close contacts and friendship between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade dos Santos are of a decisive nature for strengthening and deepening the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola in all spheres, the head of the Bulgarian party-government delegation pointed out. We can be pleased with the development of the relations between our parties, countries, and peoples. At the same time, we are of the opinion that we have to utilize all possibilities for their further expanding and deepening on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and of the agreements reached at the highest level. We will continue cooperation in the future on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and will share our experience with you in building socialism, emphasized the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

The difficulties facing the MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola in resolving the urgent problems of the country are known. We will continue to support the efforts of the Angolan leadership in this respect, believing that the preservation of the further development of Angola's revolutionary achievements is a major condition for a successful continuation of the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed African peoples.

Comrade Grisha Filipov also spoke about the historic achievements of Bulgaria in socialism during the 4 decades following the 9 September revolution.

Emphasizing that the world today is surviving one of the most critical periods after World War II due to the fault of the imperialist forces and, in the first place, of the United States, the speaker said: We follow with special attention the development of the events in Africa and particularly in the south of the continent. The People's Republic of Bulgaria condemns the demagogic foreign political actions of the South African regime, assisted by the United States, against the People's Republic of Angola and the other frontline countries, and is resolutely insisting on an immediate, full, and uncompromising withdrawal of the South African forces from the occupied Angolan territories, and also on the quickest solution of the Namibian problem based on the decision of the United Nations and more particularly on Security Council Resolution No 435. I take advantage of the opportunity to again express the Bulgarian people's support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and of the RSA for national independence under the leadership of their tested vanguards of SWAPO and the African National Congress.

In conclusion, Comrade Grisha Filipov wished further great successes to the People's Republic of Angola along its path toward free, progressive, and independent development and its struggle against colonialism and imperialism as well as for peace and social progress in Africa and throughout the world.

Communique on Angolan Visit

AU041543 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jul 84 pp 1, 5

[Joint communique on the official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola of a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, made an official and friendly visit to Angola from 29 June to 2 July 1984.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria laid a wreath and paid tribute to the sarcophagus of Dr Agostinho Neto, founder of the MPLA-Labor Party.

Comrade Grisha Filipov conveyed a verbal message and the most cordial and friendly greetings of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA-Labor Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Everywhere the Bulgarian delegation received cordial hospitality -- an expression of the feelings of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the two countries' peoples.

During the visit talks took place between the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Grisha Filipov and a party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding, were attended on the Bulgarian side by: Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Toncho Chakurov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy minister of machine building; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kiril Malinov, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; Asen Velkov, chief of the premier's cabinet; and Boyan Mikhaylov, Bulgarian ambassador to Angola.

On the Angolan side the talks were attended by the following officials: Evaristo Domingos, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of provincial coordination and agriculture; Andre Petroff, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee; Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, minister of planning, and chairman of the Angolan side of the Bulgarian-Angola Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Bernardo Sousa, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of transportation; Ismael Gaspar Martins, minister of foreign trade; Jorge Flora, minister of construction and housing; Carlos Fernandes, state secretary of cooperation; Venancio da Moura, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Justino Fernandes, deputy minister of industry; Carlos Alberto dos Santos, deputy minister of energy; and Flavio Fernandes, chief secretary of the Council of Ministers.

The leaders of the two delegations briefed each other on the internal sitaution in the two countries and made a detailed review of the state of the bilateral relations and the prospects of their further expanding and activating.

Comrade Grisha Filipov briefed the Angolan delegation on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on further constructing the developed socialist society in Bulgaria, and on the tasks set by the BCP National Conference. He stressed the increased working and creative upsurge in Bulgaria on the eve of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. He noted the role of the consistent and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos highly evaluated the successes achieved by socialist Bulgaria in all areas of life, as well as the principled foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in defense of peace and detente and for developing understanding and international cooperation.

He stressed the great importance of the initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. He pointed out the international positions of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in support of the just struggle of the colonial and oppressed peoples for national liberation and independence.

The leader of the Angolan delegation briefed the Bulgarian delegation on the basic trends of the activity of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola in implementing the decisions of the First Extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party Congress on national reconstruction and in implementing the profound political, socio-economic, and cultural transformations. He pointed out the measures adopted and efforts made to decisively oppose South African aggression.

Comrade Grisha Filipov highly evaluated the achievements of the People's Republic of Angola in strengthening the people's government and in the sociopolitical and cultural areas, as well as its striving toward restoring the national economy and the selfless struggle of the Angolan people for defending their homeland. He expressed satisfaction with the support rendered by the People's Republic of Angola to national liberation movements struggling for freedom and national independence, and with Angola's constructive policy aimed at strengthening the anti-imperialist and anticolonial unity of the African peoples, and for peace and social progress in the world.

The Bulgarian side again confirmed its determination to further support the struggle of the friendly Angolan people for defending their independence, national sovereignty, and revolutionary achievements.

During the talks the state of Bulgarian-Angolan relations was discussed. It was noted with satisfaction that they are developing successfully on the basis of the 1978 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, and according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The meetings between the first party and state leaders of the two countries -- Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Jose Eduardo dos Santos -- have first-rate importance in this context.

The leaders of the two countries noted with satisfaction the active and fruitful development of the relations between the BCP and the MPLA-Labor Party, and between the two countries' parliaments, governments, mass and public organizations, and creative unions, and expressed their willingness to further activate and expand these relations.

The two delegations discussed in detail the state and prospects of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, where significant results have been achieved. At the same time they noted the existing great possibilities to make their cooperation more dynamic and vast. The activity of the Bulgarian-Angolan Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was positively evaluated.

The sides expressed satisfaction with Bulgarian-Angolan cooperation in the areas of culture, education, health, and sports and expressed confidence that their cooperation will further facilitate the better acquaintance and further strengthening of the relations of friendship between the Bulgarian and Angolan peoples.

The following documents were signed as a result of the talks:

1. Concluding protocol on the talks between the leaders of the Bulgarian and Angolan delegations, Comrades Grisha Filipov and Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

2. Agreements between the Governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola on creating an agrarian plant in Malange Province.

3. Plan on scientific and cultural cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola for the period 1984-1986.

The two delegations reviewed topical issues of the international situation. They noted with satisfaction a unity of positions on the discussed issues.

The two leaders expressed their deep concern with the serious deterioration of the international situation and the growth of tension in the world as a result of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies. It was stressed that this course, aimed at reaching military superiority, undermines the process of detente, increases the danger of a nuclear war, and represents a serious threat to the independence and soveriegnty of the peoples and to world peace and security.

The two delegations highly evaluated the peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist countries aimed at strengthening world peace. They condemned the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and expressed full support for the Soviet declaration of 24 November 1983 and the responsive measures for preserving the military balance in Europe, adopted by the Governments of the USSR, the CSSR, and the GDR.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola expressed full support for the constructive initiatives of the socialist states for strengthening the political climate in Europe and the world.

The two delegations paid special attention to the situation in the African Continent. It was stressed that in recent years the national liberation movement has achieved new successes. The efforts for strengthening the independence and national sovereignty of young African countries are continuing. At the same time it was noted with alarm that some African countries are a constant target of imperialist pressure, blackmail, and open aggression.

The two leaders expressed their deep concern with the complex and tense situation in the African south and categorically condemned the policy of destabilization of the independent states, conducted by the racist regime of the RSA with the full support of imperialism. It was stressed that the strategic alliance between the United States and Pretoria aims against the legal interests of the African countries and the just struggle of the oppressed peoples and represents a threat to peace in Africa and the world.

The two sides demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from the People's Republic of Angola.

They confirmed again their full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation and independence under the leadership of SWAPO and demanded the immediate application of 1978 Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. They reject the attempts to link its implementation with questions which have nothing to do with the resolution.

The two leaders expressed their unreserved support for the struggling people of the RSA, led by the African National Congress, for liquidating the shameful system of apartheid, and demanded a strict observation on the part of all states of all UN resolutions, including those envisaging sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The two sides think that the conflict in Chad and the Western Sahara problem must be solved through negotiations between the interested sides in accordance with the OAU resolutions and without foreign interference.

They stressed the role and place of the OAU in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, condemned the attempts of the imperialist and reactionary forces to cause a rift in the organization, and expressed hope that OAU unity will be protected and strengthened.

The leaders of the two delegations stressed that if the Middle East conflict is to be solved, it is imperative that the Israeli troops withdraw unconditionally from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and afterward. All interested sides, including the PLO, must take part in the just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem. There can be no lasting solution of the problem without guaranteeing the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state.

The two sides expressed their support for the just struggle of the Afghan people in defense of the achievements of the April revolution. They decisively condemned the undeclared war conducted by imperialism and reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and expressed support for the course of the Afghan Government for normalizing the situation through negotiations.

The delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola expressed full support for the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and the PRK to normalize the tense situation in Southeast Asia and turn it into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The two delegations expressed concern at the present complex situation in Central America, where the danger of an open military conflict increases as a consequence of the aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua, the constant provocations against Cuba, and the rude interference in El Salvador. They expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Latin America for democracy and social progress.

The two delegations stressed the important significance of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and reaction, and for disarmament, detente, and developing an equal international cooperation.

The two sides expressed their support for establishing a new international economic order on the basis of the principle of justice and equality.

The Bulgarian and Angolan delegations expressed mutual satisfaction and confidence that the talks conducted will contribute to further strengthening the friendship between the two peoples and expanding and strengthening the the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the warm and friendly hospitality that has been shown to him and the Bulgarian party-state delegation during its visit to the People's Republic of Angola.

During the visit Comrade Grisha Filipov conveyed to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, an invitation from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to visit Bulgaria at the head of a party-state delegation on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Ends Congo Visit

AU061554 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The official friendly visit of the Bulgarian party-government delegation led by Grisha Filipov to the People's Republic of the Congo has ended. A protocol on the results of the talks was signed and a joint communique adopted.

Comrade Grisha Filipov was received by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president of the Congo, who accepted with gratitude the cordial greetings and good wishes conveyed by Comrade Zhivkov, which were presented to him by the leader of the Bulgarian delegation. Denis Sassou-Nguesso also conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes to Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

A new point in the relations between Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo was the agreement reached on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation on the basis of planning. Great attention was devoted at the bilateral talks to the most topical world problems.

The leaders of the two governments, Grish Filipov and Louis Sylvain Goma, discussed the situation in Africa in detail. They expressed anxiety over the sharply exacerbated political situation in the world.

The Bulgarian-Congolese talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Bulgarian party-government delegation left for Zimbabwe this afternoon. The delegation was seen off at the Brazzaville airport by Louis Sylvain Goma and by ministers and other officials.

Arrives in Zimbabwe

AU071315 Sofia BTA in English 0803 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Harare, July 7 (BTA spec. cor.) -- Last night the Bulgarian Communist Party and Government delegation led by Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, arrived here for an official visit at the invitation of the CC of the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and of the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The delegation was welcomed by Mr Robert Mugabe, chairman of the ZANU-PF party and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Contacts between Bulgaria and the Republic of Zimbabwe date back from the time of the armed resistance of the Zimbabwean people against the racist dictatorship of Ian Smith. Particularly important for the strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples was the 1978 meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Robert Mugabe in Angola.

Zimbabwe won its independence in 1979 and Bulgaria was among the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with that nation.

The talks of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Robert Mugabe held during the Zimbabwean premier's visit to Sofia in 1981 and the documents adopted then laid the foundations of the promotion of bilateral contacts.

Meets President Banana

AU081935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The Bulgarian party-government delegation led by Comrade Grisha Filipov continues its official friendly visit to Zimbabwe, Comrade Grisha Filipov was received today by Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe. The head of the Bulgarian Government also met with [name indistinct], chairman of the African National Union of Zimbabwe, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe.

Official talks between the two delegations led by Grisha Filipov and Robert Mugabe began later.

MLADENOV RECEIVES ARAB LEAGUE GROUP ON GULF WAR

AU061932 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 6 Jul 84

["For Peaceful Settlement of Disputes" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 6 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received today a delegation of the Committee of the Seven on the Problems of the Iran-Iraq Conflict, formed within the framework of the Arab League. The delegation is led by Mr Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs of Iraq.

The delegation was also received by Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the talks the officials discussed the explosive situation in the Persian Gulf and emphasized the need of ending the Iran-Iraq conflict and of peaceful settlement of the disputes.

DOYNOV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

AU071653 Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine engineering, paid a working visit to Austria from July 3 through 7. He was received by Dr Norbert Steger, vice-chancellor and minister of commerce and industry of Austria. He had talks with Mr Ferdinand Lacina, state secretary for state-owned enterprises. He met with executives of the companies Voest-Alpine, Steyr-Daimler-Puch, and others. The possibilities were examined for further expansion of cooperation with Bulgarian economic organisations.

SHULTZ, WEINBERGER BEHIND ANTI-SOVIET PRC POLICY

AU090954 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jul 84 p 6

[Article by Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent: "Playing With Two Cards"]

[Text] The newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently published a well-informed article about American-Chinese military cooperation. It explains why Chinese military delegations are literally going in and out of the Pentagon. Only recently, China received export licenses for "defensive" weapons, antiaircraft guns, and antitank weapons. The United States also has delivered to China computers for the Army and radar stations.

Washington regards cooperation with China in the military sphere as one of the cornerstones of its anti-Soviet strategy. J. Kelly, one of the leading workers [pracovnik] of the Pentagon, said in Congress recently that "the United States will complement China in those instances when our common interests are threatened." These common interests are, quite obviously, anti-Sovietism.

Washington plays a significant role in increasing the Chinese military potential. But it is not the only one. France and Britain have been delivering helicopters, aircraft engines, artillery pieces, and radar stations to China. "All that," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR noted, "is occurring at the time when China has begun modernizing its strategic forces, and when it has launched a submarine equipped with sea-to-surface missiles."

One of the main points around which the Reagan journey to China revolved was a treaty on Sino-American nuclear cooperation. According to the treaty, the American Government was to provide to China assistance in developing nuclear energy for military purposes. However, all of the sudden reports began cropping up in Washington -- allegedly from the American espionage sources -- according to which China allegedly transfers nuclear technology to other countries, to Pakistan and the Republic of South Africa. Then other reports emerged saying that Washington is allegedly in no hurry in regard to the implementation of the treaty on nuclear cooperation, and that it allegedly does not intend to send the treaty to Congress for approval in the foreseeable future. That, understandably, elicited a reaction from China. Not only information, but also commentaries have been published in American newspapers about this.

What is in the background? The Reagan government continues to regard "strategic cooperation with Beijing" as a component of its anti-Soviet strategy. There is no doubt about it. At the same time, however, one must see that in the Washington ruling circles a place, and not exactly a weak one, is given to the so-called "Taiwan lobby," that is, that group of capital that is closely linked with Taiwan capital.

To this group belong also some of the closest of Reagan's fellow-workers, members of his "kitchen cabinet" and closest advisers, such as Michael Deaver. He and those like him have considerable financial interests in Taiwan.

On the other hand, Shultz, the American secretary of state, and Weinberger, chief of the Pentagon, for example, have somewhat different interests. These two have convinced Reagan to attach first-rate importance not to the "Taiwan connection," but to the "common strategic interests," that is, to anti-Sovietism and cooperation with Beijing in this field. It was precisely they who -- in the course of the preparation of the Reagan journey to the PRC -- succeeded in pushing through credits and the American-Chinese treaty on nuclear cooperation. The fact that these two members of the Reagan cabinet engaged themselves precisely on this side is no coincidence. Shultz and Weinberger headed the Bechtel Corporation, and as rumors have it, they would like to get back there from Washington. And Bechtel was to be the company to make billions from the construction of nuclear facilities in the PRC.

SHULTZ AIMS TO HINDER PEACE ZONE IN S.E. ASIA

LD061621 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is now in the second day of his tour of Asia and the Pacific. Bohuslav Goetz, an editor, has this to say about the aims of his visit: This is George Shultz's third visit to this area this year. According to the program announced in Washington, the most important part of his visit will be his meeting with the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries in Jakarta on 12 and 13 July, and a day later a meeting with the ministers of the ANZUS Pact, formed by Australia, New Zealand and the United States. In the case of his meeting with the ministers of the ASEAN member-states in Jakarta, Shultz's prime concern will be to bring pressure to bear on these countries to continue to maintain a negative stand toward the proposals put forward by the three Indochinese countries for the creation of a zone of peace and stability in the area of Southeast Asia. As a pretext for such a step the United States has once again misused Vietnam's iternational assistance to the Kampuchean People's Republic in its struggle against the remnants of the bands of the former Pol Pot genocide regime. In addition to this the United States wants to galvanize the ASEAN into a military-political association to be a military counterbalance against Vietnam, Laos and, Kampuchea.

Shultz will travel with similar intention to New Zealand for a meeting of ministers of the ANZUS member-countries. Economic cooperation with the mentioned countries will form another item of the tour of the U.S. secretary of state. The program of this tour, like the far too frequent interest of the White House in this area, supports the supposition, already indicated by some American officials in their speeches, that the United States is beginning to orient itself more and more toward Southeast Asia and the Far East. The fact is that compared to Western Europe, there exists there future markets for American monopolies as well as rich deposits of raw materials which the Americans would like to control.

AUSTRIAN RADIO-TV 'LACKEY' OF U.S. CENTERS

AU062030 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jul 84 p 6

[Bedrich Zagar article: "Who Determines the Framework of the ORF's Mission; Reaction's Diversionary Wedge"]

[Text] Gerd Bacher, general director of Austrian Radio and Television (ORF) recently supplied the American daily THE NEW YORK TIMES with "interesting" views, with which he only confirmed what we have known for a long time. After all, the highest ORF representative is certainly the most reliable source about the activity of this institution.

From what "General" Bacher has said it is obvious that his "operational territory" spreads in the direction north, east, and south of Vienna. Should Bacher stand atop the highest building in Vienna on a clear day, he would see the Czechoslovak and Hungarian borders on the horizon. The "communist" countries determine the framework of the mission of the Austrian radio, as THE NEW YORK TIMES reports: "Thanks to its special geographical and political position, Austria constitutes the western wedge that deeply penetrates the East European countries and enables Austrian television also to exert influence [posobit] on considerable parts of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia." In other words, the mission of Austrian television is governed by that, and as a loyal lackey of American anticommunist centers, Bacher's television is carrying out its "mission" of ideological diversion without reservations. Certainly not gratis.

In the interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, Bacher also did not forget to complain about the low budget and the difficulties of getting financial resources. The appropriate U.S. quarters would certainly understand that one has to pay more for "good services...."

Bacher was bragging about Czechoslovakia's television audience waiting for his "uncensored" newscasts (could he afford to censure the American producers of thise newscasts?). Thanks for such distorted and lying reporting. We do not want it. We only wonder that Austria, which is not a NATO member, and its television, which, by the way, is a state institution, tries so zealously under the mantle of neutrality to serve up "unofficial information." The biggest laugh is elicited by Bacher's talk about "Austrian television's offering also cultural programs free of ideology." Does Bacher regard the American films and television series, which constitute a considerable part of the evening programs, to be culture? Prevalent in them are violence, killings, swindles, and other acts of immorality which stir up the lowest human instincts. That, namely, is the American ideology: distracting attention from the problems of life, creating illusions about supermen, prosperity, and the power of money. Thus Bacher's television is not devoid of ideology; on the contrary, it is very much weighted with -- unfortunately -- a destructive ideology that poisons the minds of the Austrian youth.

Bacher was at his most eloquent when he spoke about how "openly" Austrian television discusses themes such as "neutrality, arms control, and religious freedom." In this connection he especially stressed that, for example, the pope's visit to Poland was an event: "A great modern confrontation between the church and the state that came into the homes of the East European Catholics...." Is a more obvious admission by the chief of the Austrian television necessary? Moreover, Austrian television subscribers were informed why they had to look for 5 hours a day at burning candles on their screens. Not because Bacher and Dalma [ORF Rome correspondent who also covers the Vatican] could convert the nonbelievers in the East to the faith -- that, namely, would be a vain effort -- but to show how, through the church, one can carry out subversive activity in the socialist countries -- a "modern confrontation."

A similar orientation is evident in the programs of the special editorial office of Austrian television, headed by Paul Lendvai, about whom Bacher says that he is not a journalist but an "expert in the sphere of political sciences." Well, to us it rather seems that Lendvai is neither the one nor the other. For journalistic activity he lacks fundamental ethics, and he tramples his "scientific" status underfoot by not interpreting facts objectively.

Also the daily of the Austrian Communists, VOLKSTIMME, has devoted itself to the "broad horizons" on the Bacher television and exposed the ORF's true face to the Austrian public. For us again, from Bacher's interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, arises the long known fact that the ORF is a forwardmost agency of reactionary forces and anticommunist centers on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. There really is no doubt about that.

STROUGAL SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR PAPANDREOU

AU051721 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 July 84 p 2

["From" a speech by Premier Lubomir Strougal at dinner given in honor of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Prague on 3 July]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Premier, esteemed Greek friends, comrades:

It is a great honor for me to welcome you in the capital of Socialist Czechoslovakia and to personally express my wish that you feel at home in Prague.

At the same time, on this solemn occasion I want to convey the greetings of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and the federal government, and finally to express the feelings of friendship and respect held by our people toward your country which has made such a marked impact on world history.

Yes, great and glorious is the history of Greece since ancient times. The contribution of your hiilosophy and all arts into the treasury of human culture is irreplaceable. The courage of the Greek nation, also in recent times, is exemplary. One has to say that precisely from this originates the innermost admiration of our nations for your past, and at the same time the profound interest of the people of Czechoslovakia in modern Greece.

We often recall how many times, in the good and in the bad, the fates of our countries met at the crossroads of history. Beginning 1,100 years ago, the work of the brothers from Thessaloniki, Cyril and Methodius, was influencing the development of the language and of literary culture in general of the first Slav state on our territory, of the Great Moravian Empire. Also common is the experience of our countries from the dogged struggles against bondage, foreign domination, and suppression of national freedoms. It is actually not so long ago, in the years of the cruel Nazi occupation, that the ideals of antifascist struggle united us. The partnership relations between Lidice and Dhistomon, and between Tokajik and Kalavrita, the villages of tragic war fates, are the symbol of concordant resistance against force and aggression, the expression of profound yearning for peace, which is intrinsic to the people of both our countries.

This is so today more than yesterday, because the danger of nuclear destruction has greatly increased and the question of the existence or nonexistence of human civilization is being considered. On 28 October 1940, Greece said Okhi! to the fascist aggressors. No! Czechoslovakia also says loudly at the moment when west of our border American intermediate-range missiles, weapons of a markedly first-strike character, which could and which seek to change the strategic equilibrium, are being deployed -- at the decision of NATO. In the moment of the grave endangering of the security of our country, but also of our allies, we have been forced to energetically restore the upset equilibrium -- one of the prerequisites of peace on the old continent -- by deploying tactical-operational missile complexes, not to gain military advantage, but to guarantee equal security. Historical experience, teaches us to remain vigilant. After all, we will not allow ourselves to be maneuvered into the position of the weaker one.

Even though we have taken retaliatory measures, we continue to espouse the principle that the greatest machism is not war, but peace. This ancient credo has always been intrinsic to our nations, and is also pursued by Czechoslovak diplomacy at all international deliberations which we attend. Together with our allies in the Warsaw Pact, in the Prague Political Declaration, and in the Moscow CEMA declaration we proposed ways out of the blind alley, and indicated a path to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and how to arrive at an agreement on the Treaty on Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and Maintaining Peaceful Relations Between the Warsaw Pact and NATO States, and finally on banning chemical and space weapons. We repeated publicly that should the American missiles be withdrawn, we will call off the military countermeasures. It is precisely these principled political questions that have to be matter-of-factly discussed in Stockholm at the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and these talks should not be burdened with technical problems.

We have said, and we repeat, that we do not regard the current development of events as irreversible.

In respecting the principles of equality and equal security one can, after all, reject confrontation and give preference to negotiations, oppose the arms buildup by pushing through disarmament, condemn the escalation of tension, because detente is in the interest of mankind. Precisely in this connection I want to express appreciation for the endeavor of Greece. We value the stand in which you oppose the deployment of nuclear weapons, your refusal of deployment of intermediate-range missiles on Greek territory, as well as the attitude of your government toward a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Mr Premier, I am also informed in detail about your appeals, especially the Joint Declaration of the Premiers of Greece, Finland, and Sweden of 6 June 1984, calling for a halt to the tests, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and their carriers. These are valuable initiatives, which serve to improve conditions in Europe.

At the same time it is also in our interest that all hotbeds of tension around us are resolved. What I have in mind is the abnormal situation on Cyprus, in whose future as a state the principles of independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of the island must be respected.

Political views also have to be applied when resolving the Middle East problem, a green light has to be given to UN resolutions, the occupation of the Arab territories has to be ended, and all rights of the Palestinians must be restored. A just economic order must be established in the developing world; one has to help resolve its serious social problems, above all, its indebtedness, poverty, and food problem, with resources that can be acquired from a disarmament program.

Esteemed Mr Premier, your visit to Czechoslovakia has enabled us to exchange views on urgent world problems. At the same time it has contributed to the deepening of the already traditional friendship of our two countries. We agreed that in the course of recent years, relations of an all-round, bilaterally advantageous cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres have been created between the CSSR and the Hellenic Republic. We also have gotten to know one another at a high state level, and for this reason there is nothing to prevent us from accelerating the pace even further.

What I have in mind here is trade cooperation, a sphere in which in the past 2 years we have been less successful than previously. It has emerged only too tellingly that one cannot stick to the old forms of exchange, that one must give preference to economic and industrial cooperation, and thus restore the pace of our cooperation also in this sphere in the interest of the economies of the two states. The Long-Term Program of Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation, which is ready for signing, intimates our course for tomorrow.

Mr. Premier, permit me to declare that our meeting is a good beginning to a dialogue which Europe and the other continents need.

Papandreou's Speech

LD032133 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, gave a festive dinner tonight in Prague in honor of Andreas Papandreou, premier of the Greek Republic. Present at the dinner were Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Deputy Federal Premiers Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina, and Rudolf Rohlicek; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, ministers of the federal government; and other personalities of our political and public life.

At the dinner addresses were delivered by Lubomir Strougal and Angreas Papandreou.

Andreas Papandreou, Greek premier, in his speech at the festive dinner in Prague, pointed to the firm base of Czechoslovak-Greek relations and the endeavor to deepen these relations, as evidenced by this meeting, for the well-being of the peoples of the two countries. This dialogue is broadening and its continuation according to the Greek premier will have positive consequences for reinforcement of peace and deepening of cooperation, and this is a joint wish of Czechoslovakia and Greece.

Andreas Papandreou said that the Greek Government supports all efforts directed toward disarmament which would allow the release of enormous resources to be spent on peaceful purposes. He expressed his support for all efforts to limit nuclear weapons and pointed out in this connection the considerable effort by Greece. He explained the proposal of the Greek Government for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, which has evoked a great response from the nations living in this peninsula.

Andreas Papandreou, Greek premier, went on to speak about the tension in the Aegean Sea area, and expressed the hope that understanding of the problem on the part of all states would change the Aegean area of peaceful coexistence.

He also paid attention to the Cyprus issue and pointed out how this problem threatens peace and security in the area. He noted with satisfaction the identity of Czechoslovak and Greek views on the way to settle the Cyprus problem by peaceful means and without using force.

In concluding his speech, the Greek premier spoke of Czechoslovak-Greek bilateral relations, described their development as satisfactory, and called for their reinforcement and broadening.

Strougal Interview

NC081953 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The significance of the long-term Greek-Czechoslovak cooperation agreement, which was signed during Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's official visit to Prague, was stressed by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal in an interview he gave to Hellenic Radio Television 1 special correspondent Yeoryios Tsalakos.

Strougal said: We attach special significance to this important agreement, as well as to the cooperation that is beginning between two countries with different social systems. He added: Despite our different social systems, the long-term agreement that we signed offers our countries the possibility of cooperation in many sectors, such as industry and agriculture. Our economic relations constitute the basis for future cooperation in other fields.

At the same time, replying to pertinent questions, the CSSR premier referred to the question of the arms race and to the Cyprus issue. On the question of the arms race, he said that both sides -- namely, NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- should proceed toward disarmament. He added: We believed and still believe that there could be an agreement even before the deployment of nuclear missiles in the FRG and Western Europe in general. However, when the deployment of U.S. missiles began, we were obliged to adopt our own measures and deployed missiles on our territory for our defense. As soon as the U.S. missiles are withdrawn from Europe, the missiles will also be withdrawn from the CSSR. We are in favor of disarmament and of a climate of mutual trust, as well as in favor of the Greek initiatives. Although the current situation is complicated, Strougal said, I believe some prospects exist.

Concerning the Cyprus issue, the CSSR premier stressed that his country's position on the Cyprus issue is crystal clear: In no way has it recognized the latest Turkish actions in Cyprus, and it stands in favor of a united, independent, and nonaligned Cyprus republic. He said: We would like Cyprus to be an island of peace. This goal can be accomplished through political means and international agreements.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS HUSAK, DEPARTS

LD061001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today Lennart Bodstrom, the Swedish foreign ministers, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. During a friendly conversation the level of Czechoslovak-Swedish relations was assessed and it was mutually agreed that active political contacts create suitable conditions for a further development of economic and cultural cooperation where significant reserves still exist. In the course of an exchange of views on the current strained international situation both statesmen confirmed the profound interest of their respective countries in the renewal of the process of relaxation, in averting the threat of nuclear war, and in disarmament. They stressed that political dialogue and constructive cooperation between countries with different social systems contribute to improving the international climate and to strengthening peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The audience was attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Frantisek Salda, head of the Office of the President of the Republic.

Seen Off by Chnoupek

LD061302 Prague CTK in English 1210 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 6 (CTK) -- Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom ended Friday his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home. During the three-day visit, Lennart Bostrom was received by President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal, and together with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, signed a health agreement between the governments of the two countries. At Ruzyne Airport, he was seen off by Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials.

FRG PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL SPEECH CRITICIZED

AU011150 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] Bonn (CTK) -- Richard von Weizsaecker, new president of the FRG, was sworn in yesterday at a joint session of both chambers of the FRG Bundestag in Bonn and took up the highest state post. Weizsaecker, who was elected president on 23 May, replaces his CDU predecessor, Karl Carstens. R. Weizsaecker's inaugural speech in the Bundestag was full of nationalistic and chauvinistic proclamations casting doubt on the postwar settlement in Europe. He spoke about the alleged "openness" of the "German question," about the "unity of the German nation," and -- acting in contravention to the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin -- cast doubt on the special independent character of that city.

HONECKER: WESTERN TIES, PERSHINGS, OTHER TOPICS

LD081816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Rome, 8 Jul (ADN) -- The Italian daily IL MESSAGERO over the weekend published an interview which Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave to its special correspondent Bruno Tedeschi on the occasion of the coming visit to the GDR by Bettino Craxi, prime minister of the Italian Republic. The text of the interview runs as follows:

[Question] You invited Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. What do you expect from this meeting -- progress in the East-West dialogue?

[Answer] The official visit to the GDR by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Foreign Miniater Giulio Andreotti is certainly a high point in the relations between our countries. In my view our talks will signal the further development of mutually advantageous and useful cooperation in all fields. The GDR is in favor of preserving, consolidating, developing, without any strains, and deepening what has been achieved in our relations. That will exert a positive influence on the European and international climate.

We regard the East-West dialogue as a valuable opportunity to contribute to the solution of the most urgent issues facing mankind. To secure world peace is the top priority. That is our guide, and in this spirit we are interested in every conceivable progress.

[Question] Do you think it is possible that the attempts made by European governments on both sides could help the resumption of the talks between the USSR and United States which have been interrupted? In your view, is it important to meet and negotiate even without achieving visible results?

[Answer] It will be recalled that the Soviet Union has submitted a series of proposals which would lead to a major reduction in armaments, particularly nuclear armaments. This would not impair the interests of any side. Only recently Konstantin Chernenko stressed the Soviet position that these questions should be seriously discussed at the negotiating table as soon as the American side reverses the basically ultimative conditions for negotiations which it has created. The Soviet Union would respond to a really positive change in the attitude of the United States and its allies tending in this direction.

The GDR is working for agreements that would ensure greater security at a progressively lower level of armed forces, both nuclear and conventional. The military balance must be preserved. That is a fundamental condition for making peace secure. It is obvious today that there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence or political dialogue. That is why we will continue to assist in uniting all forces desiring peace in a broad coalition of good sense. That would be conducive to a climate of trust and greater predictability in interstate relations.

[Question] It is being said that you will visit the Federal Republic. Is that a new chapter of Ostpolitik (Eastern policy) in spite of the installation in the FRG of the Pershings, or a demonstration of realpolitik? In other words: What makes you go in for such an important meeting with Federal Chancellor Kohl at such a difficult international juncture?

[Answer] As I said, in view of the worsening international situation the GDR favors constructive dialogue aimed at strengthening peace, between political leaders. Together with our allies we will now more than ever do everything in order to avert a nuclear holocaust.

Both German states are situated in the center of Europe, along the divide between the two social systems and military coalitions. That faces them with a high responsibility to make an active contribution to peace, detente, and disarmament in Europe. The GDR, as you know, is doing so in every way. My visit to the FRG will show that its political leaders are doing so that the Federal Republic too will make its contribution to prevent war ever again starting from German soil.

My meeting, as you see, is part of the GDR initiatives designed to achieve a certain security partnership between East and West. In my talks with Federal Chancellor Kohl we will have to discuss what both sides can do so that the deployment of the Pershing II missiles is stopped and a start is made on reducing them. The GDR Government would then undertake the same steps so that the longer-range operational-tactical missiles, installed here as a countermeasure, would be withdrawn. We will of course deal in frank talks with all questions pertaining to GDR-FRG relations.

[Question] For security reasons Italy decided, with NATO, to install U.S. cruise missiles. For the same reasons the GDR is in the process of revewing the Soviet SS misile system on its soil. Everybody talks of peace; but arming continues. How do you see detente and a mutual guarantee of security?

[Answer] The deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in West European countries has further complicated and aggravated the international situation. In order to maintain the military-strategic balance we in the GDR, as already stated, were compelled to take the appropriate countermeasures. Our side always emphasized that these countermeasures would strictly conform to the level determined by the U.S. and NATO deployment moves.

Let me assure you that the GDR and the other socialist states would have preferred solutions along the lines of a halt in arms, arms limitation, and disarmament. But we do not consider the situation to be irreversible. We will do whatever we can to stop the arms race. It is necessary to return to the path of detente. This is an eminently sensible, and not an unrealistic, aim.

[Question] From time to time the Western international press talks about a reunification of the two Germanys. Is it realistic to consider such a possibility at a time when the borders are so firmly drawn and both systems of government are so different?

[Answer] You are already suggesting the answer. As a result of World War II and postwar developments, two sovereign German states, independent of each other, have emerged within their borders. Their social systems are different and they belong to different political and military alliances. Socialism and capitalism cannot be united. Whoever wants, nevertheless, to keep open the so-called German question pursues the aim of revising the territorial status quo in Europe. That is an extremely dangerous venture. The realistic course is to proceed from realities as they are and to draw the requisite conclusions for political action.

[Question] In Italy the question of human rights, of the spontaneous peace movements and, generally, dissidence in the Eastern countries is being watched with great interest. What does the GDR think about it? Why are there all these difficulties for citizens who choose another regime and wish to emigrate?

[Answer] I know from letters by many Italian citizens -- Communists, Socialists, and Christians -- that there is in your country indeed a keen interest in how a socialist state like the GDR manages to guarantee such basic human rights as full employment, social security, education for all, and a comprehensive system of health care.

Likewise the right to live in peace and the right to live are for us watchwords to which we feel most deeply committed as a matter of national policy as well as in million-fold actions by our citizens. Here nobody who is sincere about making peace secure needs to stand aloof.

As for the second part of your question, the exit of persons is governed in the GDR by a regime clearly established in law which fully conforms with international law. As a result of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participating states, additional regulations were brought in. They are being complied with and a not inconsiderable number of persons have been granted exit permits. The application of the law is and remains the sovereign affair of every state. The GDR is no exception.

[Question] Let us turn to our bilateral relations. How do you view the present situation from the political and economic standpoint?

[Answer] The relations between our states have grown wider and deeper in recent years. They have become more diverse and, all in all, are proceeding positively. That applies to political and economic as well as to cultural relations. We are closely watching the favorable development of parliamentary contacts between the GDR People's Chamber and the Chamber of Deputies and Senate of the Italian Republic. Our economic relations are also developing well. Export and import relations have been expanded. I consider the outlook in this field favorable although it is surely necessary to eliminate the well-known obstacles. As I already said, we are in favor of developing our bilateral relations, of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems which, moreover, belong to different alliances. From this aspect, prosperous relations between our countries are an element of predictability and stability in international relations.

[Question] What are the chances of including Ialian enterprises in the GDR industry's rationalization projects?

[Answer] The GDR's dynamic economic development and our objective in rationalizing and modernizing existing production capacities provide a solid basis for the further inclusion of Italian firms. I am speaking of their further inclusion because Italian firms have participated for years in several investment and rationalization projects in the GDR. We could mention the Brandenburg electric steel works, the new lead refining plant in Freiberg, and the mineral wool project in Flechtingen. It depends of course on the Italian firms tendering and supplying on technically and commercially competitive terms. The chances Italian firms have in participating more intensively in GDR industrial rationalization projects also depend on marketing, a more effective presentation in the GDR of the capacity of Italian industry, not least at the Leipzig trade fairs.

[Question] Los Angeles. How did your citizens and particularly your leading athletes react to the decision not to take part in the Olympic games?

[Answer] With understanding and support. In our country the Olympic idea has, it is known, a firm home. Out sportsmen have taken part in many Olympic games. From their personal experience they perceived the purposes for which the Los Angeles games were to be misused. The GDR National Olympic Committee has decided for the honor and dignity of its athletes and their safety. The GDR will continue to stand at the side of the champions of the Olympic idea who are resolved to protect it from any attack. That is in the interest of the peaceful coexistence of nations.

[Question] Is there a question that you would have put to President Erich Honecker in my place or is there a question which you would like to ask a Western Journalist?

[Answer] In your place I would not have refrained from asking how we see the present position of the GDR in terms of the 35 years of its history. The GDR is among the world's 10 leading industrial nations. Thanks to the committed diligence of its citizens, it has grown into a stable socialist state, which is implementing the ideas and the legacy of humanism and antifascism, serves international understanding, and is wholeheartedly dedicated to peace. Three and a half decades have shown that the founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe. The current situation in the GDR is marked by a great upsurge in social life, the broad development of socialist democracy and continued economic growth. We are happy that the GDR is among the states in the world in which there is no unemployment.

GREEK LEADERS SIGN AGREEMENTS, CONCLUDE VISIT

LD061127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1037 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR and the Hellenic Republic will continue to develop their friendly relations and continue to expand cooperation in the most diverse areas. In the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, important documents were signed to this end in Berlin on Friday. Earlier the official talks between Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou were concluded successfully. A joint communique will be issued on the results.

During the ceremony in the State Council's conference hall a program for the development of economic, industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation between the Government of the GDR and the Government of Greece was the first document signed, which forms a good framework for the promotion of a long-term and stable bilateral cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. The signatures were provided by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade, and Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs of Greece.

Next the ministers for foreign affairs of the GDR and Greece, Oskar Fishcer and Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, signed a treaty on judicial assistance in civil cases, an agreement on medical care for persons covered by social insurance during temporary stays, an agreement on the settlement of pension questions, an agreement on scientic-technological cooperation, and a health agreement.

Present at the signing ceremony together with Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou were the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Herman Axen, Werner Krolikowski, and Guenter Mittag; Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; deputies of the Council of State, Chairman Dr Manfred Gerlach, Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, and Dr Ernst Mechlenburg; Prof Dr Ludwig Mechlinger, minister for public health; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; as well as the personages of the GDR and Greece who attended the talks between the two sides. After the signing ceremony and the exchange of documents Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou and the other participants congratulated one another on the good results of the official visit and drank a glass of champaign. Next Erich Honecker asked his guest to his study where the guest signed the guest book of the chairman of the GDR State Council.

Outside the official seat of the State Council several thousand Berliners gathered who affirmed their sympathy to the representatives of the GDR and Greece as they left the building. The Berliners cheered Erich Honecker and the friendly relations between the GDR and Greece. Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou went across to the crowd of women, men, and youngsters, shook hands with some of them and thanked them for the affirmation of friendship. Banners held aloft read: For peaceful cooperation GDR-Greece, For peace and security in Europe and, in Greek, Good-bye. Together Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou entered the car decorated with the flags of the two countries and drove to the airport.

Imports From Greece To Increase

NC061732 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's talks with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker ended today with the signing of a long-term program of cooperation in the economic, industrial, scientific, and technological fields, and with the signing of six bilateral agreements. The prime minister returned this afternoon from Berlin where he paid an official visit at Honecker's invitation. The German side agreed to increase importation of Greek goods to the amount of $45 million, as compared to $18 million in 1983. It was also agreed that the two countries should cooperate in the industrial utilization of lignite and in the German side's participation in providing supplies, provided that this is on the basis of joint production and the transfer of German technology to Greece. The agreements signed also settle the question of social insurance for Greek political refugees.

STOPH RECEIVES BRITISH HEALTH MINISTER CLARKE

AU051209 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [2 July] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for talks in Berlin Kenneth Clarke, minister of state for health and social security of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Willi Stoph briefed Minister Clarke about the successful efforts of the GDR working people in implementing the policy aimed at the people's well-being and at securing peace in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

Kenneth Clarke reaffirmed the interest of the British Government in a further gradual development of relations in the field of health cooperation. He also expressed the view that securing peace constitutes an elementary prerequisite for the life and health of humanity. Participating in the talks was Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health. Also present was Donald Franci Ballantynbe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

FRG DGB DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS FDGB OFFICIAL

AU051200 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the Main Executive Committee of the trade union for textile and garment workers in the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) under the leadership of Trade Union Chairman Berthold Keller, was received for talks on Monday [2 July] by Charlotte Bombal, member of the Presidium of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee and chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the industrial labor union for textile, garment, and leather works. The guests of the Central Executive Committee of the industrial labor union for textile, garment, and leather workers acquainted themselves during their visit with the activity and tasks of trade unions in the GDR.

MARGOT HONECKER SIGNS AGREEMENT IN NICARAGUA

For Managua reportage on the official visit to Nicaragua by Public Education Minister Margot Honecker and her delegation, including the signing of an education cooperation agreement with Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman and details of a GDR donation to Nicaragua for education, see the Nicaragua subsection of the Central America section of the 5 July Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TISCH TELLS TU'S NATO DISRESPECTS PEOPLE'S WILL

AU031212 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 84 pp 5-6

[Report on speech given by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, at 25th Workers Conference of the Baltic Sea countries, Norway, and Iceland in Rostock on 28 June]

[Text] We trade unionists of the GDR, who are celebrating an important state anniversary this year, the 25th anniversary of our worker-peasant state, are pleased to host this workers conference, which itself is celebrating an anniversary, Harry Tisch stated before the international trade union forum in the Rostock sport and congress hall.

Struggle for Togetherness Over 25 Years

The history of our conference proves that of its kind it is a unique forum of open exchanges of view and understanding on basic questions of joint interest.

There have been 25 years of workers conferences -- that is, 25 years of struggle of the working people and trade unionists of our region for joint interests and unity of action in the struggle for peace and security, disarmament, and social progress. Our workers conferences are proving to be an important means of implementing the slogan which links all of us: To make the Baltic Sea a sea of peace, friendship, and cooperation among the peoples.

The securing of peace is the first task and basic prerequisite of any trade unionist representation of interests, Harry Tisch stressed.

Understanding on Basic Questions Is Possible

Although the delegates of the workers conference have come and do come from diverse social systems, from trade unions of diverse orientation and international membership, the conferences have demonstrated that understanding of the basic questions of our struggle is always possible if common interests are placed at the forefront.

Proceeding from this experience of all participants, the delegates of the workers conferences were also in favor of the gathering and the cooperation of the diverse forces of the entire European trade union movement.

Concerning the present world situation, the GDR politician noted that imperialism, above all, U.S. imperialism, with its intensive armament and confrontation policy blocks the progress in detente tension in international relations since the end of World War II.

NATO Disrespects the Will of the Peoples

Together with its allies in NATO, the American Government has begun the deployment of first-strike weapons in Western Europe, disrespecting the negotiation initiatives of the socialist countries and the will of the peoples of Europe that have been clearly expressed. The NATO Council meeting at the end of May of this year decided on the continuation of the deployment of nuclear missiles, which are directed at the countries of socialism. It is, above all, the FRG that is being transformed into a launching pad for American first-strike weapons.

The states of the socialist community take quite a different view of the necessities of our time. It is expressed in the policy of peaceful coexistence. We do not stake on the aggravation of military confrontation, we are not supporters of the arms race.

But, of course, we cannot stand idly by and disarm ourselves unilaterally in view of the threats of imperialism, the speaker stressed.

The socialist states guarantee their security within the framework of preserving the military-strategic balance and have thus taken their countermeasures. A military-strategic superiority of imperialism will not be allowed. Anything else would mean giving a green light to imperialism, above all, the United States, in its striving for expansion and world domination.

At the same time, we reaffirm the necessity to struggle for bridling the arms race, for normalizing the situation in Europe and in the world. We are in favor of bringing the equilibrium of arms to a level which is as low as possible.

Harry Tisch referred to a number of proposals submitted by the community of socialist states. He mentioned the freezing of the nuclear arsenals and their elimination, the limitation of the arms budgets, the ban on chemical weapons, the maintaining of space free from military means, and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

We also support the creation of a corridor between the states of NATO and those of the Warsaw Pact that is free of nuclear battlefield weapons, which was proposed by Swedish Premier Olof Palme.

We Have Been and Are for Negotiations

The speaker expressed the conviction that solutions in negotiations can be achieved if they are based on the principle of equality and equal security. He reaffirmed: We have been and are for negotiations! But for this, political will and honest and constructive dialogue on an equal basis that takes into account the security interests of all countries are necessary.

The leading representatives of the socialist countries have once again spoken out in favor of such negotiations at the recent CEMA meeting in Moscow, and called for stopping the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They also declared: Should such measures be taken that result in a withdrawal of the already deployed missiles, they at the same time will undertake steps to lift the counter-measures. That would create the basis for resuming negotiations to achieve agreements on the liberation of Europe both from intermediate-range nuclear arms and from tactical nuclear arms.

The FDGB National Executive Committee chairman called upon the participants in the conference to work jointly so that the impairments that hinder such negotiations will diappear. We do not think that the present situation is irreversible and we fully endorse the need to set once again the process of arms limitation, disarmament, and detente into motion.

This has also been expressed repeatedly by the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of our State Council, Erich Honecker, in talks with many politicians of a number of states.

The socialist states declare: No single global problem, including the historic conflict between socialism and capitalism, can be solved through military means.

The GDR trade union members stand by their commitment to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil!

In this spirit we make our contribution to cooperation of the forces of the trade unions and the workers movement for preserving world peace, and conduct dialogue with all those who feel responsible for peace.

Therefore, the GDR trade union members consider the proposal of the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual renunciation of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO to be of extraordinary importance.

In his address, Harry Tisch stated: As trade unionists we follow with concern the aggravation of the tendencies of limiting and decreasing the trade unionist rights, above all, in the states that got into the wake of the American intensive armament. In quite a few countries the workers class is forced to wage hard struggles to ward off the results of crises, against mass unemployment and decreases in real wages.

Concerning the 35th anniversary of the GDR, the speaker stressed: With the development of the German worker-peasant state in 1949, that goal was realized about which many workers generations and honest Germans had dreamed and for which they had struggled courageously -- a Germany of peace and social progress.

Our FDGB helped in creating this state. It actively helped to develop it and to check the numerous attacks and disturbances by the class enemy directed against the GDR.

GDR Working People Are Strengthening Their State

The expansion of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the specialization and cooperation in production created stable and favorable conditions for the development of our economic strength, Harry Tisch stressed. Today the GDR trade union members are successfully struggling in the socialist competition to secure the further economic growth through intensification of production. In honor of the 35th anniversary and for their own advantage they have undertaken the commitment to achieve this year the, to date, greatest economic performance. The speaker then showed through numerous examples how in the 35years of the GDR the material standard of living of the working people has constantly increased. We are strengthening social security and continue to develop it to the benefit of the people, he reaffirmed.

The speaker recalled the proposal which was sent from the meeting of the representatives of the socialist countries cooperating in CEMA to all peoples and heads of states and which aims at actively developing international economic relations. In this connection the development of economic and scientific-technological relations between the European states in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and the agreements concluded at the Madrid meeting is of great importance. The mutually advantageous cooperation between them could contribute to the expansion of trade and thus to an improvement of the employment level in countries with high unemployment.

Concluding, the chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee stated:
The unity of action and the cooperation of trade unions of diverse orientation and international membership has never been as urgently necessary and possible as at present.

Based on the "Berlin Appeal" and the "Open Letter" of the trade union centers of the socialist countries of Europe sent from Prague, the dialogue of the trade unions is to be continued bi- and multilaterally, according to our view, to achieve a meeting of representatives of European trade union centers.

SHULTZ, OTHER OFFICIALS RECEIVE NAGY FOR TALKS

LD062107 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The American secretary of state has received Janos Nagy, state secretary for the minister of foreign affairs. George Shultz and his guest discussed bilateral relations and the international situation. Janos Nagy held a consultation with Kenneth Dam, deputy secretary of state, and Richard Burt, assistant secretary for European affairs, and several leading officials of the White House and the State Department.

CUBA SHOWS WILL FOR DIALOGUE IN JACKSON VISIT

AU061645 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jul 84 p 2

[Csaba Nagy article: "Signals From Havana"]

[Text] A foreign politician, Jesse Jackson, potential presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, was a guest in Havana last week, and his visit amounted to a world political sensation.

Although -- and this is clearly realized in Havana -- Senator Jackson [title as published] can hardly have a say in the struggle for the candidacy of the Democratic Party; nevertheless the Cuban leadership accorded him a reception due a possible president. However, it has also done something else. It has released 22 American counterrevolutionaries, who returned to the United States with Jackson. The meaning of this Cuban gesture is unequivocal: It does not make concessions on matters of principle, but it is prepared to discuss any problem and to settle it on the basis of mutual interests.

Cuba is aware of its geographical position, the fact, that as an island country in the Caribbean, it is part of the geographical-political entity that is regarded by the United States as its own "backyard." The latest occasion on which this became obvious came at the very time when, following Ronald Reagan's election as President, the Santa Fe committee was established to determine U.S. policy concerning Latin America. A report, whose major conclusions have been incorporated into the official foreign political practice of the United States, has asserted: The United States must do everything possible to drive back the revolutionary movements of the area, to overthrow the Cuban, Nicaraguan, and Grenadian progressive regimes.

The events that have taken place since then speak for themselves: Through a U.S. military intervention, the progressive Grenadian Government was overthrown a year ago; an undeclared war, organized by the CIA, is in progress against Nicaragua; and repeated restrictive trade measures and hostile political steps are made against Cuba.

It is obviously not irrelevant for Cuba how U.S. foreign policy will develop in the next 4 years, whether the anti-Cuban foreign policy line which has characterized the Reagan administration to date will continue. The island country has proved in the past 2 and 1/2 decades that, in spite of the U.S. economic blockage and constant attempts at intervention and to isolate it, it continues building socialism. At the same time, while it upholds its principles, it seeks an opportunity for a dialogue, for normalizing relations.

SHULTZ' ASIAN TOUR TO FOCUS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD071024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' Asian tour extends from Hong Kong to New Zealand and Australia. At the center of his trip to Asian and Pacific Ocean countries are economic questions and the problems of Southeast Asia. Jozsef P. Szabo comments on the news: Secretary of State Shultz is not a new visitor in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region. As a businessman he was closely linked not only to Japan and South Korea, but also to Southeast Asia. When he got to the top of the State Department, one of his first tasks was to have his staffers work out a long-term strategy for the Pacific Ocean basin, which it seems is getting a greater role than customary in the Reaganite world strategy.

Temporary factors such as the year of the presidential elections can be instrumental in this because it is natural for the President, longing for reelection, to focus on Asia, because there is consensus between the two large American parties on Asian issues.

However, a permanent factor is that the United States has 24 percent greater trade turnover with the Asian-Pacific Ocean countries than with its European partners. In order for my listeners to appreciate the trend of change, this difference was only 9 percent in 1980, but then it also was in favor of the Asian-Pacific Ocean region. More concretely, the ASEAN alliance ranks fifth among the United States' economic partners. The total sum of U.S. investments in ASEAN countries is at least $10 billion.

Naturally, Shultz might have difficult negotiations in Malaysia and Indonesia because these two ASEAN countries want a political solution in Indochina as soon as possible. They try for relations with Vietnam and see the role of Vietnam and China in the region differently from the United States. Shultz could easily find himself in the same situation as Mrs Kirkpatrick did the other day when she was soundly told by the Malaysian foreign minister that Washington must not create the impression that -- and I quote here -- it wants China to play a role in Asia designed to make the Soviet Union retreat from the region. The U.S. secretary of state now will probably have to explain Reagan's visit to Beijing and the most recent developments in American-Chinese relations both in Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta.

I remember what Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar said during his visit to Moscow in April, that in the deteriorated relations between East and West it is doubly important for Indonesia to take on an active foreign policy role in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, so far this activity has not been exactly in the spirit of American endeavors.

Shultz will obviously ask for more support from ASEAN for the groups opposing the legitimate Kampuchean Government. In this respect I would like to say that more and more signs indicate that the United States is not only increasing its support for these groups but is also willing to provide direct material, perhaps military, support to the other members of the Sihanouk coalition, if not to the Pol Pot group, although the Sihanouk coalition is not even legally recognized by the Reagan regime.

SOVIET-EGYPTIAN TIES, JUNBLATT-PONOMAREV TALKS

LD071121 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The Soviet Union and Egypt have restored their diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. Ilona Baranyai reports on this and on the talks in Moscow of the Lebanese Druze leader.

[Baranyai] The Soviet Union and Egypt again are raising their representations to the rank of ambassador. Relations between the two countries deteriorated in the time of As-Sadat, when the Egyptian president, clearly pursuing a policy of American friendship, took several unfriendly measures and then shaped the relationship with the Soviet Union in the spirit of the separate Camp David agreement. In Moscow, the ambassador to Cairo has been appointed in the person of 52-year-old Aleksandr Belogonov, who has been in the diplomatic service for 30 years and was once first secretary in the embassy in London.

The other news in Soviet-Arab relations is that Walid Junblatt, president of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, held talks yesterday in Moscow with Boris Ponomarev, Central Committee secretary. The Lebanese politician, who most recently was in the Soviet capital last year, gave information on the endeavors of the national unity government to stop the bloody internal conflicts, to achieve national democratic (?reconciliation) which would create the conditions for the recovery of the economy, for the unity of the patriotic forces taking action against the Israeli-American intervention, and to stop the occupation in the southern regions.

The closer cooperation of the anti-imperialist forces, of the Lebanese, Syrian, Palestinian, and other Arab peoples was said to be important. Ponomarev emphasized: The Soviet Union supports the Lebanese endeavors to resolve the internal situation, to strengthen national independence, unity, and the country's territorial unity, and it takes a stand in favor of the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupying troops.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR MADRID VISIT

LD081514 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister has left for Madrid. Peter Varkonyi was invited by the leader of Spanish diplomacy for an official visit. Since the liberation this will be the first time that our country's foreign minister will be holding talks in Spain.

LAZAR RECEIVES FRENCH AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD062012 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 6 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Friday met French Minister of Agriculture Michel Rocard who is on a visit to Hungary at the head of an agrarian delegation on the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa. The cordial meeting was attended by Jeno Vancsa and Hubert Andre Marie Dubois, French ambassador to Hungary.

DANISH CP LEADER TALKS WITH SZUROS, DEPARTS

LD061940 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 6 (MTI) -- As reported, Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, spent a couple of days in Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP CC.

After the cordial and comradely talks with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, on Friday, Jorgen Jensen held discussions with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC. They exchanged views on important questions of the international communist and workers movement. The chairman of the Danish Communist Party left Budapest Friday afternoon.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES IOC'S SAMARANCH IN POZNAN

LD081837 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 8 -- Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski received in Poznan today Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The talk focused on Poland's efforts aimed at popularization of physical culture among the youth, including the implementation of the Law on Physical Culture adopted by the Sejm (Polish parliament) on 3 July this year. The two also discussed Poland's participation in the international Olympic movement. It was stressed that the Olympic movement is playing a great role in the contemporary world and that its ideals are highly valued in this country. Poland will invariably support the IOC efforts serving the cause of peace, mutual respect and understanding among nations.

Juan Antonio Samaranch is visiting Poland on the occasion of Poland's 11th youth games held under the patronage of the International Olympic Committee. President of the Polish Olympic Committee Marian Renke took part in the talk.

UNESCO DIRECTOR COMPLETES VISIT 7 JULY

LD072249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Saturday was the last day of the official visit paid to Poland by Dr. Amadou Mahtar m'Bow, the UNESCO director general. Amadou Mahtar m'Bow was also present at the luncheon given for him in Wilanow by Stefan Olszowski. He also met the minister of science, higher education and technology, Professor Benon Miskiewicz, and the president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Professor Jan Karol Kostrzewski. In the evening the UNESCO director general left Poland.

GLEMP ARRIVES IN ROME FOLLOWING FRG VISIT

LD062311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Cardinal Jozef Glamp, the primate of Poland, has arrived in Rome. He had earlier spent 4 days in the FRG where he took part in the so-called Catholic Days.

CHEN MUHUA STATEMENT ON COOPERATION DOCUMENTS

AU041645 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Our PAP correspondent asked Chen Muhua, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade, to assess the significance of the documents on mutual economic relations between Poland and the PRC that she signed on 30 June in Warsaw at the Office of the Council of Ministers. Here is the statement she made:

We are very pleased with the talks. One could say they are opening up a new stage in mutual economic relations between our countries and constitute a better starting point as far as the level of the development of these relations is concerned. At the moment there is both a greater potential for trade and for scientific, technological, and industrial cooperation with good prospects for the future and benefits to be reaped for both our countries and their economic development.

Here is how she assessed the course of her talks with Minister of Foreign Trade T. Nestorowicz:

It was a very important meeting. During the last few years, trade between Poland and China has been gradually increasing. The conditions necessary to develop it further existed and still exist. We are, above all, looking for these conditions in the field of industrial cooperation. In its time, Poland built some production plants in China. We are interested in jointly modernizing them. The structure of trade turnover is also turning out well for both sides. We can see the prospects for the negotiation of a 5-year trade agreement. This has been favored by the creation of a Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

The development of trade with the PRC will be significant for the domestic market. We already have established traditions, a significant import list of goods for use in schools as well as of textile products. The documents we signed give us the chance to increase the exports of both market goods and some raw materials.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CHAIRMEN HOLD CONFERENCE

LD062041 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The chairmen of the voivodship people's councils have held a conference in the Sejm building. I am reporting from the Columns Hall of the Sejm. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, premier, and Army general, took part in the meeting with the new chairmen of voivodship people's councils. Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, was also present, as were members of the party leadership, other political parties, the Government Presidium and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council.

The conference provided an opportunity for assessing the course of the elections and the inaugural sessions of people's councils. Tasks facing the councils during their term of office, which began less than 3 weeks ago, were discussed. Here is an excerpt from the speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State:

[Begin recording] Let us also bear in mind the fact that each councillor who represents the people who elected him in his people's council, is also duty-bound to act so as to combine the interests of the local community with the interests of society and of the state. In this context, a councillor becomes an activist not just on a local scale, but a state activist, one whose work has a wider dimension. He bears particular responsibility for a skillful combining of local and general interests. The new act sets out this position for councillors. The best of the deserving have become councillors. The multistage process of selecting candidate councillors entailed what at times was sharp selection of the proposals put forward.

When organizing the work of councillors, one must not forget the candidates that were put forward, candidates who fitted completely the conditions of the elections, but who, due to various reasons, failed to be placed on the candidates' lists. One must not forget either those people who were on the candidates' lists but who failed to be elected. All of them are a potential social aktiv of the newly elected people's councils and, in particular, of the commissions, teams, and self-management bodies of the local inhabitants. [end recording]

The tasks of the state administration concerning cooperation with people's councils were set out by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner:

[Begin recording] I would like to inform the citizen chairmen that a system of control over the administration bodies and over the process of adminsitrative work itself has been compiled and implemented. Control is an important instrument of perfecting the administration. It is also a source of information and the basis for checking on the activities of the superior organs. For example since 1983 the Ministry of Administration and Town and Country Planning has been engaged in a process of systematic control over the local state administration bodies. For example, in the 4th quarter, 17 voivodship offices and 22 primary offices were subjected to control checks. We are also striving to increase control through a consistent implementation of the postulates and suggestions made after control checks. In connection with this and as a permament point on the Government Presidium agenda, we have introduced an examination of the state of implementation of the recommendations made by the Supreme Chamber of Control and by other control bodies relative to individual problems and ministries. Control of the correctness and timeliness of the implementation of the Council of Ministers and Government Presidium decisions will likewise be stepped up. [end recording]

During a discussion which lasted a few hours, the chairmen of the voivodship people's councils spoke of the duties and rights of people's councils arising from the act on the system of people's councils and local self-government and also of the local election programs which have now been passed.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, premier, and Army general, took the floor toward the end of the conference. Among other things, he emphasized the key significance of the struggle for public confidence and credibility. The elections to people's councils were an important stage in this struggle. The entire future activity of the people's councils can and should reflect, in ever bolder relief, the effectiveness of the line for democratization and renewal, adopted by the ninth party congress.

SOLIDARITY'S ANTONI PIETKIEWICZ APPREHENDED

LD061815 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Security service officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have apprehended in Warsaw Antoni Pietkiewicz, member of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission of former Solidarity, who has been in hiding since September 1982. He was also the founder of an illegal organization which was active in Kalisz, Konin, and Sieradz Voivodships. By the decision of the voivodship prosecutor's office in Kalisz, Antoni Pietkiewicz has been detained. The investigation is in progress.

SEJM DEBATES HOUSING, AGRICULTURE 2-3 JULY

Agenda for Session

AU041653 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "The 2-3 July Sejm Session"]

[Text] At 1100 hours on 2 July, the Sejm will commence a 2-day session. It will present a government report on the implementation of the program for the development of agriculture and the food economy up to 1990, as well as on the production resources that agriculture can be assured of receiving.

During the debate, which is to be participated in by a dozen or so Sejm deputies, the Sejm will assess the effects of the first year of the implementation of the food supply program. The government report indicates both the achievements and the fields in which the planned results have not been fully reached. On the one hand, there has been an increase in, among other things, the effectiveness of the material outlay in both peasant-run and socialized farms, while on the other hand, the investments in the agriculture-food industry are being threatened.

It appears from the work previously done by the Sejm commissions that deputies still see many more future difficulties and are sure to refer to them during the debate. We can expect that this issue will be debated during the greater part of Monday's discussions.

The next point on the agenda is the Sejm commission's report on the government paper: "The Housing Policy -- Its Implementation and Aims." This problem, which stands at the fore of social issues, was already widely discussed by the Sejm at the beginning of April. It has currently been resubmitted for parliamentary discussion. Deputy Zbigniew Zielinski will deliver the report. After the commission completed its preparatory work, he told our PAP correspondent that to satisfy housing needs we require the combined efforts of the state, regional self-governing bodies, enterprises, and the citizens themselves. These issues will be discussed by the deputies during the session.

The drafts of several laws will be examined during the 2-day discussions.

The first reading of the government draft on the budget law will be made. This will be a law of great significance for the correct functioning of the state system, because the state budget is one of the basic central mechanisms for steering the economy, and its role is clearly growing under the conditions imposed by the economic reform and the new management system. The draft aims to consolidate the Sejm's control over the budget and its implementation.

Deputy Czeslaw Dembinski will deliver the Sejm commission's report on the government draft to amend the law on the cantonment of the Armed Forces. These changes are to concern the rules on housing matters and aim to make the management of the housing resources which the Armed Forces have at their disposal more effective.

Deputy Boguslaw Droszcz will deliver the Sejm commission's report on the government draft to amend the customs law. The planned amendment to the customs system will not, in principle, affect the average citizen.

The discussions on the deputies' draft to introduce changes into the law on educating people to be sober and to combat alcoholism were recently heated ones. Deputy Eryk Klasek will deliver the commission's position on this in his report. The small changes the commissions are to put forward mainly concern the proposal to lift the ban on the sale of beer before 1300 hours.

Questions from the deputies will be expected.

Report on Farm-Food Program

AU051610 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jul 84 p 3

["Report" on speech by Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, at 2 July Sejm session on farming and food]

[Text] Presenting to the Sejm government information on the implementation of the farm and food program up to 1990 and on industry's ability to supply farming with production means, S. Zieba stressed that the fact that the supreme legislative body is going to examine the report on the implementation of this program is 1983 proves that we are

consistent in our activities for the sake of the problems of rural areas, farming, and food for the nation.

Farming and the food industry scored positive results in 1983 and overfulfilled the central annual plan targets. The favorable changes in farming and the food industry, which followed the serious breakdown of production in 1980-81, have confirmed the growing conviction that only a consistent and stable farm policy is able to produce the desired improvements in the standards of the nation's food. However, this has not eliminated various difficulties and dangers existing here and there.

The favorable results of the first year's implementation of farming and food tasks are strongly evidenced by the fact that the national income produced by farming has reached the precrisis level of 1978, as confirmed by the Main Statistical Office [GUS]. There has been a big improvement in balancing foreign trade in foodstuffs, but imports had to be drastically curbed. The adverse balance of foreign trade in foodstuffs was reduced from Z133 billion in 1981 to Z16.5 billion in 1983. The effectiveness of production means management has increased as proved by the reduction in the material intensity in farm production from 44 percent in 1978 to 34 percent in 1983.

Compared with 1982, the value of net final farm production increased 7 percent.

The production of saleable farm goods increased by 5.4 percent, mainly in state procurement of farm goods.

We should note, S. Zieba continued, that the large increase in the national income produced by farming was a result of improved management in all sectors of farming, as well as of the reduced imports of raw and other materials, especially of fodder protein, because of the U.S. restrictions.

However, an efficient performance of farmers, state farms, and producer cooperatives aided by the workers class and the state's favorable economic decisions was the most important source of production progress and improved farming.

An active farm policy in 1983 and 1984 and the consistent implementation of government activities in this regard have produced legal enactments that are generally favorable to rural areas and farming and have resulted in social and economic improvements, in promoting the economic conditions of farming, in the necessary supplies of industrial goods to farming, and in improving the rural areas' social conditions. Favorable cooperation with CEMA countries, especially with the USSR, has also continued its comprehensive development.

Stressing the favorable changes in the structure of farm production, S. Zieba said that it is and will be in the interest of Polish farming to use domestic feed for animal breeding and to import only supplementary amounts of high protein feed. The state is interested in every sector of farm production. Every supply of foodstuffs for sale is important.

Baked goods, some sugar products, milk, curds, cream, jams, fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, honey, peas, beans, freshwater fish, eggs, and frozen foods have been plentiful enough to meet demand and even exceed it at periods.

Speaking of other significant events S. Zieba noted that in 1983 manpower in private farming became stabilized for the first time in many years and the drain of young rural people who want to go to towns was reduced.

Nevertheless, many regions in the east and south of the country have been depopulated, and there are few volunteers to engage in farming, especially in the farming of poor soils. New state farms are being set up in such regions.

Recent years, especially 1983, have strengthened the positive processes for increasing the area of private farms, the average area of which has increased for 4.6 to almost 5 hectares.

The mutually advantageous cooperation between socialized and private farms has developed positively. Seven new producer cooperatives have been set up.

In the past 3 years, S. Zieba continued, the incomes of agricultural and nonagricultural populations have more or less leveled. The increases in farm production costs in 1983-84 because of higher prices on many goods and services are being compensated for by higher procurement prices on some farm produce, by deferring farm taxation, by retaining the present prices on basic means of production, and by large subsidies for feed, fuels, fertilizers, chemicals, and tractors.

Prices on some farm products were changed as of 1 July.

Increases in the official procurement prices concern only those farm products whose production costs significantly increased in the past year. This helps maintain the profitability of all sectors of farming.

As the prices for sugar beets and wool have not been raised in the 2 past years, slight adjustments have to be effected now.

We must not forget that not only the procurement prices on farm production, but also the yields from each hectare and from each animal determine farming profitability.

Procurement prices on all farm produce ensure profitability for the decisive majority of farms. Our people are unable to pay for backward, crippled, and, therefore, too expensive farm production.

The situation in which some voivodships produce about two and one-half times more net farm produce than other voivodships still continues.

Stressing that the government is concerned for the social and living conditions of the rural population, S. Zieba said that the government had adopted a program for improving living conditions in rural areas.

Real socioeconomic progress in farming and the food industry must not blind us to our weaknesses, failed opportunities, and threats to the further development of this basic sector of the national economy, S. Zieba stressed. The ability of farming -- this ability was especially evident in 1983 -- to adapt itself to the difficult conditions of curbed imports of the necessary raw and other materials has its limits.

In the next few years the increases in food production will, therefore, be determined not only by improvements in the structure of farming, by better management of all factors in production, by efficiency, and by thrift, but, above all, by increases in outlays on materials, technical equipment, and on the development of farming and the food industry. We must also maintain the present law on protection of farmlands, of which Poland has only limited resources.

The attempts to destabilize the situation in this regard are bound to create concern in all communities, not only the farming community.

In 1980-82 the value of fixed assets per farm worker and per food industry worker was much lower and increased much slower than in the entire national economy. This increased the gap between the technical equipment of farming and industry.

Rural areas' needs in many chemicals, spare parts, and services could not be fully met.

The share of farming and the food economy in investments did not reach the target planned for 1983. While there were excessive investments in other sectors of the economy, the investments of the farm-food industry sector decreased and amounted to only about 24 percent, although the planned index stood at over 28 percent.

The considerable acidity of soils and the magnesium deficiency continue. The standards of plant protection are still low and losses of raw produce, especially during storage, transportation, and processing are still too large.

The disproportion between the base of raw produce and the processing potential, especially in a number of branches of the food industry, increased still further in 1983. That is why it is all the more necessary to consider the resumption of the construction of many indispensable objects that were previously abandoned.

If the food industry is going to develop we have to modify the economic-fiscal system so as to make it more feasible. The government is planning to do this through modifications to the economic reform and through the Central Annual Plan for 1985.

To reduce the threats to the implementation of the program for land reclamation and for water supplies for rural areas, the government has resorted to government orders and operational programs.

The Armed Forces have helped farmers in the construction of farm wells and in land reclamation.

Discussing the present situation of farming, S. Zieba said that it was generally encouraging. The condition of plants is better than the average condition over many years, ever though persistent precipitation in May and June had hindered the harvest of hay and had reduced its quality.

The coming period in which rape and grains will ripen, as well as the weather during the harvest will determine the yields.

The state of root plants is also good.

The results of the census of the farm animals carried out by the GUS last April have confirmed that development trends in breeding cattle, hogs, and sheep continue.

A year of experience in implementing the Sejm program for developing farming and food, the favorable results achieved in 1983, and the existing threats and needs indicate that the implementation of the targets for this and next year calls, above all, for the necessary supplies of production means to farming and the food industry, and for continued comprehensive efforts to trigger the internal factors in production efficiency and to reduce losses in all units of the farm-food complex.

We must ensure that farming and the food industry have a 30 percent share in the investments of the national economy. In line with the principles of the economic reform we must consistently seek to achieve the balance between available money and available goods throughout the economy. This can be achieved by genuine increases in production in rural and urban areas.

We must ensure the development of the entire technical and social infrastructure of farming and rural areas. In particular, we must ensure the development of production, supply, selling, and communal services. We must improve the credit policy, which will stimulate the development of farm production, processing, and services by reinforcing the capital owned by farmers and economic units.

The government, S. Zieba stressed, is determined to continue its honest and consistent efforts to implement all tasks of the program for developing farm and food production. The program is proving itself in practice and corresponds most closely to the aspirations and true needs of the Polish rural areas and all the people.

NIK Report

AU061030 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jul 84 p 3

["Speech" by Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, at the 2 July Sejm session on farming and food]

[Excerpts] The inquiries made by the Supreme Chanber of Control [NIK] have revealed serious delays in implementing many branch programs of exceptional importance for the food economy.

As of 1977 the land reclamation operations have been consistently reduced. Some progress was achieved in 1983, but the extent of completed reclamation work was still 25 percent less than the mean extent of this work achieved in the previous 5-year period. The necessary conditions for expanding land reclamation programs in the future were not created last year. Land reclamation workers continue to be harassed by shortages of basic equipment and by large shortages of draining pipes which, after all, are domestically produced. The dispersal of reclamation operations and the premature depreciation and wearing out of reclamation equipment are a very unfavorable feature. This depreciation can often be laid at the door of reclamation workers. In our estimation the forecasts concerning the implementation of the programs for water supplies to farming and rural areas also give rise to concern.

The condition of the fixed assets of the food industry has deteriorated still further. The index for the exploitation of these assets stands at about 40 percent and of machines, equipment, and transportation means at 60 percent. The finances of plants do not allow them to regenerate and modernize this equipment.

The cooperative dairy industry did not begin implementing any of the 14 programed investments in 1983, although its need for processing plant has increased still further.

In 1983 the level of the production of mineral fertilizers was about 20 percent lower than the level in 1976. In 1981-83 we had to give up exporting fertilizers and to import limited quantities of them. The forecasts about maintaining the present production of fertilizers are pessimistic. The results of the previous inquiries, which indicated that the technical condition of the plants of the fertilizer industry was worsening, are being confirmed.

The situation with regard to pesticides is not so good. Our chemical industry is able to meet the demand for pesticides in only some lines, which are not of up-to-date standards. The production of pesticides originally relied mostly on materials imported from the capitalist countries.

Some improvements have taken place in the supply of technical equipment to farming. The value of the 1983 supply increased 11 percent compared with 1982. However, the structure of this supply is still defective in many ways and the supply of spare parts is unsatisfactory.

Still, the deteriorating quality and the high incidence of breakdowns in farm machines and implements constitute an exceptionally dangerous phenomenon. It is not only the farmers and the NIK that continue to ascertain the worsening of the technical quality of farming equipment. On the initiative of the State Farm Technical Inspectorate, in 1983 some 40 decisions were made to stop the production of farm machines and equipment and to send back many machines to manufacturers so that defects could be removed. In addition, 4 million spare parts, 19,000 various subassemblies, and 8,000 tractors were sent back. As many as 5,500 of the C-330 and C-360 tractors, which are the most popular tractors, had to be sent back, and every sixth one of them had to undergo major repairs. The Silesia metallurgical plant had to rectify an entire consignment of milk coolers that had been certified as serviceable.

No sector of the national economy is so afflicted with a shortage of services as farming. The most recent inquiries made by the NIK have ascertained a considerable slump in the basic agrotechnical services. The problem of repair services for tractors and machines has still not been solved, and the same is true of the repair services for mechanized equipment in households. Trades such as blacksmith, saddler, and wheelwright are disappearing. The newly elected people's councils should devote special interest to farm services.

As is the case with the other sectors of the national economy, there are in agriculture production reserves to be tapped. Farms, especially socialized farms, continue to leave many stables unused. This fact, which in many cases is a result of a lack of imagination, runs counter to the needs of the people, particularly in those areas in which there are opportunities for developing the production of domestic feed.

As of 1983 the procurement of milk has continued to beat all records. However, the processing of procured milk for consumers is deteriorating.

The failure to ensure the necessary regularity of the supply of slaughter animals and the fact that they are kept locked for overlong periods under bad conditions before being slaughtered are reasons why they lose too much weight or drop dead. This is how we lose meat.

Many branches of the industry processing farm produce continue to be rife with dishonesty, inefficiency, and waste. We will be most determined in laying bare, condemning, and eliminating these features.

We are expected to achieve complete food self-sufficiency by 1990. We are also expected not only to fully meet the people's needs in food with our own production, but also to be able to export considerable amounts of food. Is this possible? It is, but, above all, we have to be exceptionally consistent in our actions and our food self-sufficiency must be a result of constructive measures in the food sector and in the entire national economy.

We have had good and very good programs on several occasions in the past, but we would implement them half-heartedly and feebly. No wonder their results were feeble, too.

The NIK intends to make its contribution to the implementation of the program for farm development. We have formulated a multi-year plan for control activities throughout the food sector. We will inform the Sejm and the government agencies on suitable occasions and in good time about the results of these activities and about the dangers we come across.

Resolution Adopted

AU051551 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

["PPR Sejm Resolution on the Implementation in 1983 of the Government Program for the Development of Agriculture and the Food Economy up to 1990"]

[Text] The PPR Sejm has received the government's report on the state of agriculture and the food economy in 1983 and the basic principles of the program for the development of agriculture and the food economy.

In 1983 an improvement came about in the deficit balance of foreign trade concerning agricultural-food produce and there was a further stabilization of the food produce market. This indicates that the main strategic goal of the program for what is known as the gradual achievement of the country's self-sufficiency in food was successfully implemented. Agricultural production alone reached the 1978 level and the entire food economy played a greater part in the national income, and its import intensiveness decreased. There was a growth in the effectiveness of material outlays, and processes involving the relation of supply to demand became more apparent in the whole of agriculture. The most important among these processes was the reduction of the disproportion between the development of plant and meat production. As a result of the gradual implementation of the new law on social insurance for private farmers and their families, the level of social benefits rose while their scope was, at the same time, broadened.

The socioprofessional activeness of agricultural organizations affiliated with the National Union of Farmers, the agricultural circles and organizations and their branch associations, as well as self-governing bodies of rural cooperatives, workers' self-government bodies, and trade unions in the sociaolized units of the food economy was revived.

It is necessary to record the progress, although it is uneven, that was made by industry in its reorganization to statisfy the needs of agriculture. It is worth stressing the increased delivery of tractors, agricultural machines, spare parts, and agricultural implements, in particular.

Many important tasks facing the development of agriculture and the food economy have not been fully implemented. The indicator of investment expenditure in the food economy complex in 1983 only amounted to 23.6 percent instead of the planned 28.1 percent. It is necessary to stress that this drop occurred mainly because of the growth of investments, which exceeded the plan, in the remaining sectors of the national economy. No favorable changes were made in the relocation of investment expenditure in the food economy. The role played by the investments designated for the development of industries manufacturing production resources for the food economy, as well as for the agriculture-food industry, continues to be a small one. The objective results of the investment expendiuture that was made on land reclamation and the supply of rural areas with water did not reach the planned level.

A matter for concern is the drop in the material outlaying on agricultural production, which has been going on for the past 3 years, concerning the following: industrially produced mixtures of nutritive fodders, high-protein concentrates, mineral fertilizers, certified sowing materials, and the purchase of farm stock for breeding. This constitutes the most important threat to agriculture's production results for the next few years.

During the course of 1983, the partially unrelated nature of the economic-financial system that was introduced as part of the economic reform, for the requirements of the food economy, became apparent.

The alterations made to this system, which were enforced at the beginning of 1984, partially reduced this inadequacy, but did not remove it entirely. This particularly concerns the correct use of mechanisms such as income taxes, contributions to the Vocational Activization Fund [FAZ], redemption allowances, and the credits policy. The policy used for shaping prices in the food economy also requires improvement.

In addition, the savings program and the elimination of losses in the whole food economy chain have not been implemented. There has not been a satisfactory change in the functioning of the agriculture administration at the central or regional levels. The preparation of new governmental drafts and amendments to legal acts concerning agriculture is falling behind, and the potential of the research-development base and the advisory services is being inadequately exploited.

In order to ensure the establishment of the necessary conditions for the implementation of the agriculture and food economy development program in 1984-90, and especially the reduction of the threats and restrictions that occur, the PPR Sejm recommends that the government:

-- take into consideration the following tasks in the Central Annual Plan for 1985 and the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90: the reconstruction and modernization of the machine industry and the development of the agricultural chemistry industry and the dairy economy;
-- prepare a modernization and development program for the branches of the agriculture-food industry where the processing industry has been worst hit;
-- prepare a social progress program for the rural areas and submit it to the Sejm during the first 6 months of 1985;
-- encompass the production of equipment and materials that are essential to the implementation of investments connected with the supply of water to rural areas and agriculture into the government order system and ensure favorable conditions for the rural population to be able to make a bigger contribution to the building of water supply equipment;
-- ensure provision is made in the program for the contribution of investments that will be implemented in agriculture and the food economy within the entire investments expenditure for 1985-90; a subject for particular concern should be the implementation of the investment tasks included in the central plan by the fixed deadline;
-- make further application of financial mechanisms and the credit policy to the needs and requirements of the managements of enterprises functioning within the food economy complex, as well as the improvement of the principles behind the shaping of prices and the current price policy;
-- submit to the Sejm draft laws concerning plant and seed cultivation, animal breeding, the inalnd fishing economy, and laws on feed and the contract system concerning agricultural produce; the correct legal regulation of these tasks should create more favorable conditions for the acceleration of the development of biological progress; and
-- intensify economic, scientific, and technological cooperation in the field of agriculture and the food economy with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries.

The PPR Sejm stresses the importance of the consistent implementation of the government's activities regarding the principles governing agricultural and social policy in relation to the rural population, which were fixed at the joint 11th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee in January 1983. The observance of these principles determines the successful implementation of the agriculture and food economy development program, as well as the correct coordination of the interests of the two basic classes of our society, and the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance.

TALKS HELD WITH USSR ON DRAWING ON CREDITS

LD062013 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 6 (TANJUG) -- Vladimir Klemencic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for finance, and Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, talked here today (Friday) about drawing on the credits the Soviet Union granted to Yugoslavia in 1972 and 1981 as well as about further promotion of economic and credit cooperation between the two countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TRADE WITH PPR REVIEWED

AU081425 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] The increase of almost 20 percent in trade between Yugoslavia and Poland in the first 5 months of this year in comparison with the same period last year confirms the "strength" of last year's turnabout to new growth in this year from its 3-year fall. The forecast that this year the two countries will succeed in realizing the planned mutually balanced "flow" of goods of $700 million is, therefore, well founded. Last year, it amounted to $625 million, in unfavorable 1982 it amounted to about $480 million, and in 1981 to somewhat in excess of $490 million.

The largest trade items are raw materials and production materials (about 44 percent) and machines and equipment (over 32 percent). Yugoslavia in the first 5 months of this year realized exports to the value of $141.7 million, and bought goods in Poland worth $124.8 million. In addition to these increasingly favorable trends in trade, which is the most important thing for the overall economic links of the two countries, the simultaneous stability of the lasting aspects of cooperation -- cooperation and specialization -- even at the time of reduced trade (they constantly account for about 25 percent of overall trade), confirm that Yugoslavia and Poland are on a good road to cooperate even more successfully in the coming years. This road is sufficiently broad and long, and it can lead the partners of the two countries to a much greater utilization of the opportunities offered by the complementary nature of their economies. Finally, it is jointly realized that the two countries may develop more successful economic cooperation even in the difficult conditions of economic trends in the world and in Poland and Yugoslavia.

In rather frequent contacts, particularly this year, businessmen of the two countries have assessed that the best prospects for long-term mutual cooperation are offered by the food industry (from equipment to finished products), production of various kinds of equipment, production of household appliances, iron and steel, the chemical industry, and others. Joint production and specialization as lasting aspects of cooperation are developing with much success. The Crvena Zastava car plant and Polmost of Warsaw, for instance, share in the production of an automobile, and Ikarus of Zemun and Tam of Maribor exchange parts in the production of buses, trailers, and diesel engines with partners in Poland. Jugoturbina and Zameh have envisaged cooperation in the production of turbines intended for third markets, and so forth.

In the first 3 years of this 5-year period (1980-1985), the volume of trade between Yugoslavia and Poland reached $1,602,000,000. Although this is 48 percent of the overall plan, the lag is nevertheless less than could be expected after the pronouncedly unfavorable years of 1981 and 1982. The partners, therefore, expect that the target -- that trade should "reach" $3.3 billion overall by the end of 1985 -- may be approximately achieved. Of course, additional efforts are needed and they are being made extensively on both sides.

GDR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

AU031344 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the GDR National People's Army, left Yugoslavia yesterday after an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces. Members of the military delegation of the GDR National People's Army departed together with General Streletz. The guests were seen off by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and his associaties.

ZHIVKOV INVITES DELEGATION TO CELEBRATION

AU031139 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun/1 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade -- Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Stefan Staykov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the SFRY.

Ambassador Staykov presented a letter sent by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The letter invites a Yugoslav delegation to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

CUBAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD062008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 6 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Politbureau candidate member and secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Jesus Montane, arrived in Belgrade today, Friday, at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency. At Belgrade airport the delegation was welcomed by Executive Secretary for the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vlado Janzic.

The visit is part of the programme of cooperation between the LCY and the Communist Party of Cuba and of the regular exchange of views between the two parties. During his several-day visit to Yugoslavia, Montane will meet with a number of officials of the LCY and the federal organs.

Visits Dubrovnik

LD072257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Dubrovnik, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee led by Jesus Montane, member of the Secretariat and candidate member of the Politburo of the PCC Central Committee, arrived in Dubrovnik today. The delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee.

The visitors from Cuba will spend today and tomorrow in Dubrovnik. During their stay in Dubrovnik they will visit cultural and historical sights of the city and will be accompanied by Ivica Kera, president of the Presidium of the Dubrovnik Municipal LC Committee.

TRIAL OF ACCUSED SCIENTIST SESELJ CONTINUES

LD071448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- The trial continued today before the Council of Judges of Sarajevo district court, presided over by Milorad Potparic, of scientific associate of Sarajevo University Dr Vojislav Seselj (born 1954), who is charged in the public indictment with the criminal act of posing a counterrevolutionry threat to the social system under Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Law. The fifth day of the trial was reserved for the summing-up speeches of the prosecution, defense and the defendant.

Deputy Public Prosecutor Vera Jovarovic adhered to the indictment in full because she considered that a criminal act had been committed and that this was confirmed in the evidence presented during the trial. According to her, Seselj had acted from anarcho-liberalistic and counterrevolutionary positions aimed at the destruction of the federal system of Yugoslavia and advocating the destruction of the power of the working class. Seselj wrote his work -- the reply to the poll -- his interview, "What Is To Be Done" in order to publish it and send it to the author of the poll, Dusan Bogavac, not merely to obtain his opinion as he maintains. In the words of the prosecution, in the case of the accused we have a person who would not write such a work simply to express his opinion.

During the proceedings Seselj attempted to disqualify the witnesses, and some of them he openly insulted. The deputy public prosecutor pointed out the accused's behavior during the trial and the continuity of his activity.

In the summing-up speech for the defense, lawyer Zdravko Radovic from Sarajevo rejected all the assertions of the indictment. He asked the court for an acquittal and emphasized that an unpublished text is not a call to anyone to destroy the system. Seselj's second lawyer, Srdja Popovic from Belgrade, also called for an acquittal, emphasizing that it had only been proven during the trial, and the defendant had not denied this, that he had written his work "What Is To Be Done" and sent it to Bogavac in Belgrade, but only in order to get an opinion. According to him, Seselj had not committed a criminal act under Article 114 and the indictment had "terribly overestimated the power of Seselj's words".

Finally, the accused Vojislav Seselj also made his summing-up speech in which he agreed completely with the defense of his lawyers.

Witnesses' Testimony

LD061638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- The trial of Dr Vojislav Seselj (born in 1954), scientific associate of the University in Sarajevo who has been indicted for the criminal act of making counterrevolutionary threats against the social system, according to Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Code, continued before the Sarajevo district court today.

Bosko Cavic, who writes on all-people's defense and social self-protection in KOMUNIST and who received a letter in which Seselj enclosed his work, his answer to the poll "What Is To Be Done" by Dusan Bogavac, was the first to make a statement. In the course of the trial Bogavac denied in his statement that he had ever received this letter. According to the statement by witness Cavio, the letter arrived at KOMUNIST and had most likely been handed to Bogavac.

The defense then proposed that additional witnesses be heard and that the material be read, while the accused asked that parts of his unpublished novel "Hajka" ["Chase"] be read, in which he described his relations with witness Cuckovic as extremely hostile, for which reason his statement in court could not be taken into consideration. The court bench read the material from the KOMUNIST editorial board in which it is confirmed that nobody saw Seselj's text until it was received from the LCY Central Committee Presidium when Dusan Bogavac's responsibility was discussed.

The procedure of providing evidence was concluded with the hearing of witness Verica Milasinovic, who appeared in court at the defense's request and who confirmed that the accused had told her long ago that he had received a letter from abroad containing cuttings from the emigre press and that he had taken them to the security service.

The trial will resume tomorrow with the final statement by the defense, the representatives of the prosecution, and the accused.

SENTENCES PASSED ON 14-MEMBER ALBANIAN GROUP

AU031657 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 1/Jul 84 p 10

[S. H. report]

[Text] Pristina, 29 June -- The five-man bench of the Pristina District Court presided over by Judge Imer Osaj today pronounced verdict on the members of the hostile illegal organization "Movement for the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia," with sentences ranging from 1 to 15 years.

Kadri Osmanaj, leader of this hostile organization, who had been punished for hostile activity twice in the past, was sentenced to 15 years in prison, and Enver Topali, ideologist and "brain" of the organization, to 14 years. Raif Cela was sentenced to 12 years, Avdulah Rustoli and Radzep Imisti to 10 years each, and Ramo Buja and Agin Visi to 8 years each. Ibus Visi was sentenced to 10 uears, while Mehe Uka and Ajet Dulji were sentenced to 7 years and Remzi Bunjaku to 6 years. Rahim Nama and Nedzemedin Gerguri were sentenced to 5 years each, and the latter has been banned from the teaching profession for 5 years after the sentence is served. The last one of this group, Mahmud Ibrahimi, who was charged with hostile propaganda, was sentenced to 1 year in prison.

KOSOVO EVENTS USED AS BATTLE CRY AGAINST LCY

LD071943 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Pristina, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Azem Vlasi, president of the Pristina Municipal LC Committee, took part in the extended session of the Pristina radio and television political council for programs. Topical tasks devolving upon communists and workers of this organization at the present sociopolitical juncture were also discussed at the session. Here is a report on Azem Vlasi's statement which Pristina television put out last night in its second newscast:

After reminding those present of the significant results achieved in consolidating the situation in the province, Vlasi stressed that lessons learned after the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo will always remain as a warning that we cannot behave in an irresponsible manner and that the LC should always be in a state of alert because of all those forces that are still acting destructively.

Turning his attention to some ideological questions, Azem Vlasi emphasized that hostile events in Kosovo represented the most flagrant form of open attack on the achievements of our system. These events and the analyses available to us, Vlasi stressed, indicate that it was not the case of some misled forces pursuing their goals of limited character... The enemy went into action pursuing its radical aims: direct attack on self-management, Yugoslavia's territoral integrity, nonaligned policy, and national equality. Let me repeat again, these forces have not succeeded, and will never succeed, in realizing their sinister aims either in Kosovo or anywhere else in Yugoslavia.

Many antisocialist, nationalistic, and counterrevolutionary forces in some other areas in Yugoslavia have used Kosovo events as a direct signal to increase anti-LC activity. These forces, Azem Vlasi said, were not concerned in the slightest degree about the events in this province. On the contrary, they used these events as a welcome excuse to call more openly to battle against our country, its system, and the LCY policy.

Referring to some theses and spectaculation about the alleged witch-hunt against the Albanian intelligentsia and its "elite," Vlasi remarked that if a handful of opportunities and nationalists with whom we had to settle accounts or the group of people who in this situation had virtually to be pleaded with to participate at least symbolically in the LC activities make up this "elite," then somebody is deliberately confusing the concept of progressive socialist intelligentsia. The remnants of nationalistic, opportunistic, and opposition forces are recommending that we put an end to our ideopolitical activity. They ask: "How long are you going to go on?" Our stand is quite clear: If the LC activity is developed in the form of a campaign, a pause would bring about a dangerous situation in which the LC would start to lose the battle, Azem Vlasi said.

STABILIZATION PROGRAM RESISTANCE PROPAGANDA PLOY

LD071814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Bela Crkva, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- As we stand at the beginning of a new stage of social development, our political line is expressed in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. This task is not only economic but also ideopolitical. Its implementation will create conditions for a more dynamic and successful development of self-management production relations. It is increasingly believed that this is a struggle not only for a fresh quality of economic life but for the further development of socialist self-management. This is why resistance to implementation of the stabilization phrasemongering, is obvious, said Zika Radojlovic, president of the Republican Conference of the Serb SAWP.

Having stressed the achievements in the struggle for democratization, more humane relations, emancipation, and the popular nature of creative effort, Radojlovic said that from various quarters and for a variety of motives public information media profess concern about the alleged threat to human, political, and creative freedoms and freedom to discuss the so-called democratic and humanistic alternatives in our country. The list of this kind of concern is known to us. Once agair this is just a propaganda and political action by forces which do not find nonaligned, independent, and self-management Socialist Yugoslavia to their liking. Their support is for those who abused the democratic achievements and relations in our country by attacking our socialist system, self-management, national equality, and socialist revolution. At the same time, remarked Radojlovic, these forces are not bothered that their governments provide material and political support for dictatorial regimes, neocolonial pressure, stifle liberation movements, and sometimes even support bloody settling of accounts with workers strikes and participants in peace-loving movements.

It follows that what is involved is not concern for our freedom, but naked political interest of the forces against progress and the free and independent development of individual nations and states. Our democracy is of a revolutionary and socialist character. It does not acknowledge freedom which denies the interests of the working class, socialist revolution, and the LC.

By the same token, Radojlovic went on to say, there is no freedom that allows anyone to encroach on the policy of national equality. To deny Yugoslavia as a federal community of equal nations and nationalities is a program of counterrevolution. This is the reason why one must persist along the road of self-management, national equality, brotherhood, and unity. This is our enduring task because it constitutes the essence of the class and political identity of Yugoslavia, said Zika Radojlovic, president of the Republican Conference of the Serb SAWP.

'VERY LITTLE' ACHIEVED IN STABILIZATION PROGRAM

LD061832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- We have coming up the year of adoption of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, while behind us are results with which we really cannot be pleased. Very little, hardly anything of what should have been done in the first stage of the realization of this program has been undertaken or achieved. This is stressed by Dr Najdan Pasic in the latest issue of KOMUNIST.

Several successive sessions of the LCY Central Committee, Pasic goes on, discussed ways to ensure and speed up the adoption of indispensable and undelayable measures, criticized the appropriate organs' slowness and hesitation, and called for a change of behavior, a feeling of greater responsibility and greater effort on the part of all officials and organs concerned and on the part of virtually all Communists. However, there has been no real improvement in the situation as far as implementation of the program is concerned, and in the meantime there have even been attempts to explain and justify such a situation and accept it as the necessary price to be paid to safeguard the principles of agreed decisionmaking on all questions, even on measures aimed at implementing policies already agreed.

All this represents another very serious warning that the ability of the organized socialist forces to realize their key policy aims successfully has been put to a severe test and is in doubt. And yet, what we are talking about is the realization of programs of prime importance, whose realization at this stage is the most important task of our society and which are of vital interest to the whole country, Pasic adds.

The LC must not and cannot resign itself to such a state of affairs if it wants to keep the role of the leading revolutionary force in society and the confidence of the working class and working masses of all of our nations and nationalities, whom it is calling into a new difficult battle at this very moment.

In any case the Central Committee and its Presidium are among the first on the list of those to whom critical observations and demands should be sent. We cannot forever proceed from a presumed unity, from a presumed feeling of responsibility, a presumed awareness of the need to bear in mind not only one's own and passing interests but the permanent common interests, or, from a presumed readiness and resolve to implement the adopted conclusions consistently and in a responsible manner in all environments and at every level of the complex mechanism of political and self-managing decisionmaking, Pasic stressed.

The less the LC is in evidence and the less active it is in self-managing delegate organs and bodies, and the more closely it is bound up with the state and political administrative apparatus, the more [words indistinct] directly will conflicts of interests be brought into the LC itself and especially into its leadership. If we are ready to face facts, we must admit that this internal division in the LC is deeply undermining its unity and its ability to give an example, in everyday political battles, and in matters great and small, of consistency and a sense of responsibility in the implementation of the agreed policy and to demand the same from all and sundry, Dr Najdan Pasic stressed in the latest issue of KOMUNIST.

KLEMENCIC VIEWS FOREIGN CURRENCY MARKET, DEBTS

AU042045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 84 p 3

[Interview given by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, to BORBA; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Recently there has been more frequent talk about significant foreign currency funds earned in different ways which certain work organizations keep abroad on the basis of extending the time limit for bringing in foreign currency and outside the time limit set by law. However, there have been no cases in which the firm that is doing this was publicly pointed out, which leads to the conclusion that political factors stand behind such deeds as protectors of these and such interests. We kindly ask you to comment on this phenomenon?

[Klemencic] It is correct that the provisions of the Law on Foreign Currency Operations With Foreign Countries are clear in regard to the time limit for bringing in foreign currency once exports have been realized. Namely: Within 90 days the organizations of associated labor and other social juristic persons must bring into the country foreign currency that results from exports of goods and services and from claims on other bases.

[Reporter] From official sources one also hears different data on the amount of funds that are being kept abroad outside the envisaged time limit with foreign partners or foreign banks. The figures that are being mentioned are very flexible, ranging from $1.5 billion to higher figures.

[Klemencic] Different figures have been published in the press. Considerably larger sums are being mentioned than what you have mentioned. However, a correct sum cannot be established and the setting forth of any figures would be arbitrary. What we can reliably state is that the situation regarding the differences between the physical exports of goods and the payment for them has deteriorated within the past 2 years. This is the result of several things. In 1983 the difference between the inflow of foreign currency on the basis of exports of goods and physical exports of goods [as published] reached $1.6 billion. The data show that this difference is concentrated in economic relations with several countries as follows: three developing countries, three West European countries, and four East European countries, with which we have a convertible system of payments. It is well-known that the negative trend has not continued this year and thus, according to the data for the first 5 months, foreign currency inflow has been considerably greater than the physical volume of exported goods. Naturally, this is linked with the earlier export period.

[Reporter] Does the Federal Executive Council plan amendments or supplements to the regulations dealing with relations between home work organizations in the country and their branch firms abroad that for some people serve mostly to cover various transactions aimed at evading the existing legal regulations? Naturally, this is so if the existing laws are no good, and is this perhaps the reason why they are not respected?

[Klemencic] Yes, preparations are being made to amend and to supplement the existing regulations. The protagonist of this task is the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade. The SFRY Assembly has recently discussed an analysis on work of the entire foreign trade network abroad and, on that occasion, the directions for improving these solutions were adopted.

[Reporter] Many people consider the nonfunctioning of the Yugoslav foreign currency market as the reason for numerous problems in the country's economic trends. What are the main reasons why the foreign currency market does not function and what does the federal administration intend to do so that the market functions in accordance with the Law on Foreign Currency Operations and the economy's foreign currency needs?

[Klemencic] First, it is essential that we see what has changed in respect to a possible supply of foreign currency on the foreign currency market since this market ceased functioning at the beginning of 1980. The fact is that for years we filled the foreign currency markets by means of inflow based on foreign debts and on net remittances of workers.

This second item is also topical now, although in a somewhat reduced volume, while that item linked with the inflowof funds from foreign credits has completely ceased.

[Reporter] In other words, we are still not capable of meeting the needs for the functioning of the foreign currency market from the funds earned from the exports of goods and services; that is, to create in the right way a sufficient supply on the foreign currency market.

[Klemencic] It is well-known that, in accordance with the law, under the foreign currency market we understand three segments of buying and selling of foreign currency: between organizations of associated labor and authorized banks, between authorized banks and between authorized banks and the National Bank at an interbanking meeting of the foreign currency market. For all practical purposes, the foreign currency market is now functioning between the organizations of associated labor and the authorized banks, but trade between banks is small, while at the interbanking meeting only the National Bank of Yugoslavia has sold foreign currency so far, and this only for common purposes that are laid down by the law and the Decision on Common Foreign Currency Policy.

[Reporter] In mastering and overcoming economic problems, we have obviously decided in favor of a policy of an understanding with and relying on the IMF. In realizing the agreement with the IMF and the agreement on reprogramming debts, it is necessary to borrow again and to increase the overall volume of debt. To what extent can we bear new borrowing in view of the slow increase of the social product, particularly if one bears in mind that the IMF is of primary importance for paying our debts?

[Klemencic] We, as a country, have excessive debts to foreign countries. This fact has great influence on the domestic economic situation as well as on regulating our relations with foreign countries.

In the past reprogramming of our debts it was not possible to avoid the activity of the triangle: the IMF, trustee governments, commercial banks. Other countries have not been able to avoid this -- Poland is an exceptional case -- and neither have we.

CKREBIC REMARKS ON STABILIZATION, NATIONALISM

LD061704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- The global lines of our future development are clearly established in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

This calls for major changes, a process which we have to undergo today. There could be no wavering and hesitation in this respect, because tomorrow consequences would be even greater. This was stated by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, in an interview given to the Pristina newspaper, JEDINSTVO, due to be published tomorrow, 7 July.

I think that the most important thing to do is to seek joint solutions which are most beneficial for the country as a whole, Ckrebic added. The basis orientation in this is reliance on one's own resources. In every environment priority should be given to those sectors of the economy for which there are the best conditions and possibilities, instead of all of us, whatever the cost, producing and developing everything, thus duplicating capacities and being unprofitable, Ckrebic said, stressing that for Serbia it was particularly important to pay special attention to the development of agriculture, energy, and mining and metallurgy in the broadest sense of the word, because that is where possibilities are best.

Replying to a question on the realization of the political platform on Kosovo, Ckrebic said the following, inter alia:

"The activities so far aimed at normalizing the situation in Kosovo show the need for a further broad, all-embracing, extensive, diversified, and intensified struggle by all the subjective socialist forces, above all those in Kosovo, aimed at totally frustrating, unmasking, and uncovering the enemy. This struggle can only be waged with the mass participation by our working class and all working people of Kosovo and the whole of our country. The front of this struggle should also be broadened in the direction of the further development and strengthening of self-managing relations. It is very important that all these actions be based on the same ideological positions and assessments. Only with the full unity of action throughout the country will it be possible to achieve good results in the struggle against the irredentist and nationalist forces in Kosovo."

Ckrebic stressed that the complete halt to the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and the creation of conditions for the return and normal life of all those who had emigrated under pressure continued to be one of the basic aims of the struggle to which all the socialist forces of Kosovo should dedicate themselves without hesitation and opportunism.

Serbian nationalism, Ckrebic further said in his interview with JEDINSTVO, is also manifesting itself more and more openly through diverse, and I would say, increasingly well-organized forms and methods of activity. This has been particularly noticeable during the recent period, when no hesitation has been shown even in making open attacks on our self-managing system and constitutionally established order, and in offering platforms and alternatives which have nothing in common with the established policy of our further social and economic development.

It is certainly necessary to comprehend the causes of the manifestations of Serbian nationalism more precisely and from every angle, which applies also to all the other forms of nationalism in our country. There is no doubt that a contribution is made to these manifestations also by some of our unsolved socioeconomic problems, slowness, subjective shortcomings, and so forth, but I think that to a great extent this is due to organized antisocialist forces, which are attacking the foundations of our system increasingly aggressively from positions of nationalism.